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EDWARDS'S

BOTANICAL REGISTER:

OR,

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY:

CONSISTING OF

COLOURED FIGURES OF PLANTS AND SHRUBS,

CULTIVATED IN BRITISH GARDENS;

ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR

History, Best Method of Treatment in Cultivation, Propagation, &c.

CONTINUED

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PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
&c. &c. &c.

VOL. XVII.

——viret semper—— nec fronde caducâ
Carpitur.

MISSOURI
BOTANICAL
GARDEN.

LONDON:

JAMES RIDGWAY, 169, PICCADILLY.

M.DCCC.XXXI.

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LEDOCÁRPUM pedunculáre.

Long-stalked Ledocarpum.

DECANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. OXALIDEIS *affine.*

LEDOCARPUM Desf. — *Calyx* 5-phyllus, imbricatus, subæqualis, bracteis decem linearibus involucratus. *Petala* 5, patentia, obtusa, æqualia. *Stamina* 10, hypogyna, æqualia; *filamenta* subulata; *antheræ* oblongæ, innatæ. *Ovarium* subrotundum, 5-loculare, ovulis plurimis distichis. *Stigma* 5-lobum, sessile. *Capsula* vestita, 5-locularis, polysperma, apice loculicidò-5-valvis. *Semina* minima, compressa, marginata. *Embryo* incurvus, in axi albuminis carnosi, cotyledonibus linearibus, planis, subinvolutis.——Suffrutex *Chilensis,* foliis *alternis, oppositisve, 3-partitis, exstipulatis,* floribus *magnis, solitariis, terminalibus.*

L. *pedunculare;* foliis *sæpiùs* alternis: laciniis linearibus pilosis, pedunculis foliis multò longioribus.

Suffrutex *ramis strictis, gracilibus, densè foliosis.* Folia *sæpiùs alterna, nunc opposita, 3-partita, glauca, pubescentia, exstipulata.* Flores *terminales, longè pedunculati, lutei, Ænotheræ biennis colore et facie.* Bracteæ involucri *lineares, acutæ, calyce paulò breviores.* Sepala *subæqualia, oblongo-linearia, acuta, pallidè luteo-viridia, nunc apice biloba.* Stigmata *atropurpurea.* Ovarium *lanatum, album.* Ovula *subrotunda, foramine* (fig. 6 a) *propè basin, apice nuclei exserto.* Semina *margine membranaceo interrupto, nunc obliquè in latus decurrente, hilo minimo sublaterali* (fig. 9-10 b). Embryo *cylindricus, in axi albuminis carnosi,* radiculâ *ad extremitatem acutiorem* (fig. 10 a) *seminis versâ,* cotyledonibus *versùs hilum recurvis, et dein lateraliter involutis* (fig. 11).

This is one of the plants collected by the late Mr. M'Rae for the Horticultural Society, during his residence in Chile, in 1825. Two individuals only were raised from his seeds, one of which flowered in the Chiswick Garden last August. In a favourable summer, it would succeed very well out of doors; but it will, at all times, be neces-

sary to keep it from frost in a greenhouse or very good pit during winter; and it would be better perhaps to consider it altogether as a conservatory plant. It increases by cuttings, but is apt to damp off: if kept in health, it is very handsome.

The first account of the genus was given by the learned M. Desfontaines, in the fourth volume of the *Mémoires du Muséum*, in the year 1818. The specimens had been collected in Chile by Dombey, and seem to have been not only in an excellent state of preservation, but very complete, the seeds having been figured, although neither analysed nor described. The plant now published appears to differ specifically in having its leaves almost constantly alternate, with much shorter divisions, its stigmas longer and narrower, and its flowers borne upon peduncles many times longer than the leaves; perhaps also in its sepals being less acuminate. Generically, however, there is no difference between them.

M. Decandolle assigns inflexed valves to the fruit; but this is clearly an inadvertency; nor are they so described by M. Desfontaines.

M. Decandolle refers the genus to Oxalideæ, as M. Desfontaines originally suggested; and, in fact, it agrees in habit with some species of shrubby Oxalis, and also with the order generally in its 3-lobed exstipulate leaves, 5-leaved calyx, 10 hypogynous stamens, 5-celled polyspermous capsule, and albuminous seeds, having a succulent testa; but the want of acidity in the foliage, the non-articulation of the lobes of the leaves with their petiole, the want of ungues to the petals, the equal length of the stamens, and the convolute character of the embryo, are points of more or less importance, in which it disagrees with that order. But if we compare it with Zygophylleæ, or any of the neighbouring orders, it will be found to differ still more from them than from Oxalideæ; so that we think M. Decandolle has taken the most judicious course in referring it to Oxalideæ,—at least till some other plants having a more direct affinity with it shall have been discovered.

Mr. Brown was so obliging as to point out to us the description and figure of M. Desfontaines, and consequently the station of the plant in M. Decandolle's *Prodromus.*

Description of the Dissections.

1. A leaf. 2. The sepals, stamens, and ovarium, the petals having been taken away. 3. A stamen. 4. An ovarium, with the stigmas. 5. A transverse section of the ovarium. 6. An ovulum; *a*, the foramen; *b*, the stalk. 7. A capsule, the calyx and involucrum being torn away, all more or less magnified. 8. Seeds, natural size. 9. A seed very much magnified; *b*, hilum; *a*, point answering to the foramen. 10. A longitudinal section of the same. 11. The embryo separate, much magnified.

J. L.

J. L. del.

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J. Watts sc.

GUETTÁRDA* speciósa.

Shewy Guettarda.

TETRANDRIA-ENNEANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CINCHONACEÆ. (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 203. RUBIACEÆ *Jussieu.*)

GUETTARDA Jacq.—*Calycis* tubus ovatus aut globosus; limbus tubulosus persistens aut deciduus, truncatus aut irregulariter subdentatus. *Corolla* hypocraterimorpha tubo cylindrico, lobis 4-9 ovali-oblongis. *Antheræ* 4-9 ad faucem sessiles inclusæ. *Stigma* capitatum, rariùs bilobum. *Drupa* subrotunda aut ovata calycino tubo coronata, putamine obtusè angulato 4-9-loculari, loculis rectis aut curvatis monospermis. *Semina* erecta teretiuscula.——Arbusculæ *aut* Frutices *Australi-Americanæ, rariùs Indicæ.* Folia *ovata aut lanceolata rariùs cordata.* Stipulæ *lanceolatæ, deciduæ (in unicâ specie vaginantes truncatæ).* Pedunculi *axillares bifidi, rariùs bis bifidi, floribus in dichotomiâ solitariis, secùs ramos unilateralibus sessilibus.*—De Cand. prodr. 4. 455.

Sect. 1. Cadamba.

Calycis limbus post anthesin deciduus. Drupæ nucleus loculis gnomonicè curvatis.—D. C.

G. *speciosa;* foliis ovatis obovatisve basi sæpiùs subcordatis apice obtusis subtùs pubescentibus, stipulis lanceolatis acuminatis deciduis, cymis pedunculatis velutinis folio multò brevioribus, floribus 4-9-meris, fructu depresso areolâ supernè notato.—*D. C. l. c.*

G. speciosa. *Linn. sp. pl.* 1408. *Lam. illust. t.* 154. *f.* 2. *Roxb. fl. ind.* 2. 521.

Cadamba jasminiflora. *Sonnerat voyage,* 2. 128.

Jasminum hirsutum. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 36, according to the Fl. Ind.

Rava-Pou. *Rheede Malab.* 4. *t.* 47. 48.

Flores *odoratissimi.* Calyx *superus, tomentosus, campanulatus, truncatus, rubido marginatus, inæqualiter sub-4-dentatus.* Discus *magnus, carnosus.* Corolla *hypocrateriformis, alba, tubo cylindraceo, tomentoso, incurvo, basi glabro, limbo patente pubescente* 7-*partito: laciniis æqualibus oblongis, obtusis, subcontortis.* Stamina 7, *sessilia, in fauce.* Antheræ *tenues, lineares, polline albido cohærente.* Ovarium 5-*loculare, ovulis solitariis.* Stylus *filiformis, glaber.* Stigma *clavatum, obsoletè pentagonum.*

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* Named after Stephen Guettard, a French Botanist, who lived in the middle of the last century.

Seeds of this were sent from Madagascar to the Horticultural Society, by Mr. John Forbes, in 1823. It proves to be a tender stove plant, flowering in August and September, and diffusing at that time a most delicious fragrance, both at night, as authors state, and during the whole day.

Not only a native of Madagascar, but also found in various parts of India, where, however, it is usually cultivated in Gardens for the sake of its perfume. Dr. Wallich remarks, that, of many hundreds of blossoms which he has examined, not one has been hermaphrodite. Of the few that we have seen, none were otherwise.

J. L.

J. D. del.

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J. Watts sc.

PERILÓMIA* ocymoídes.

Basil-like Perilomia.

DIDYNAMIA *GYMNOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. Labiatæ *Jussieu.—(Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 239.)

PERILOMIA Kunth.—*Calyx* campanulatus, bilabiatus, dorso gibbosus; labiis æqualibus, integris. *Corolla* tubo subcylindraceo, subarcuato, calycem multò superante; limbo bilabiato, plano; labio superiore emarginato; inferiore trifido; laciniâ intermediâ majore. *Stamina* quatuor, didynama. *Antheræ* biloculares, didymæ; loculo altero staminum duorum abortivo. *Achenia* margine membranaceo-alata.——Herbæ *oppositifoliæ.* Flores *axillares, subracemosi, bibracteati, coccinei.*—Humb. et Kunth nov. gen. et sp. pl. 2. 326.

P. *ocymoides;* foliis subrotundo-ovatis acutis, calycibus pubescentibus, fructibus lævibus. *Kunth l. c.*

Herba *ramosa, erecta aut volubilis, suaveolens; ramis oppositis, quadrangularibus, lævibus, glabris; angulis submembranaceis; nodis pilosis; ramulis hirtellis.* Folia *opposita, subrotundo-ovata, acuta, grossè crenata, basi rotundata apiceque integerrima, reticulato-venosa, subtrinervia, nervis venisque subtùs prominentibus, membranacea, suprà glabra et nigro-viridia, subtùs pallida inque nervis et venis pubescentia,* 18-20 *lineas longa,* 16-20 *lineas lata.* Petioli *subsemipollicares, canaliculati, pubescentes.* Flores *axillares, solitarii, oppositi, brevissimè pedunculati, in ramulis approximato-racemosi.* Pedunculi *bibracteati;* bracteis *parvis, oppositis, linearibus, pubescentibus.* Calyx *campanulatus, bilabiatus, violaceus, hirtus, dorso gibbosus; labiis æqualibus, rotundatis, integris.* Corolla *tubulosa, coccinea, externè villosa, calyce triplo quadruplove longior; limbo bilabiato; labio superiore emarginato; inferiore trifido; lobis rotundatis, intermedio majore.* Stamina *præcedentis.* Filamenta *omnia pubescentia.* Antheræ *prorsùs P. scutellarioidis; loculo altero in staminibus duobus (superioribus?) abortivo.* Ovarium, Discus, Stylus, *et* Stigma *ejusdem.* Fructus: *achenia quatuor, disco communi imposita, calyce persistente, aucto, clauso, pubescente et violaceo tecta, hinc convexa, inde angulata, margine membranacea, lævia, glabra, albida; membrana lata, irregulariter denticulata.* Semen *obovato-lenticulare, basi acutiusculum, læve.* Endospermium *nullum.* Cotyledones *carnosæ, externè convexæ, internè planæ.* Radicula *infera, brevis, obtusa.* Plumula *inconspicua.*—Kunth l. c.

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* So named from περὶ, around, and λῶμα, a margin; with reference to the membranous border of the fruit.

This beautiful plant has been determined by Mr. Bentham to be referrible to the species described in the *Nova Genera et Species* of Messrs. Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, by the former of whom it was found in dry places near Alausi, in Quito, at the height of between 7 and 8000 feet.

For its introduction into our Gardens we are indebted to Mr. Cruckshanks, who discovered it in Peru, and presented it to the Horticultural Society, in whose Garden at Chiswick it flowered abundantly in August and September last.

It is a half-shrubby plant, thriving well out of doors in the summer, but, as far as we can at present judge, requiring to be protected from frost in the winter. It is difficult for colour to represent the brilliancy of its scarlet blossoms.

Hitherto it has only been increased by cuttings; but it is probable that in a warm summer it will produce seeds.

J. L.

HIBÍSCUS* Lindléi.

Mr. Lindley's Hibiscus.

MONADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. MALVACEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 33.)

HIBISCUS.—Suprà, vol. 10. *fol.* 860.

H. *Lindlei;* caule suffruticoso, petiolis pedunculisque scabris et aculeatis, foliis subrotundo-cordatis palmatim 3-7-partitis: lobis lanceolatis acuminatis serratis, floribus axillaribus solitariis, involucelli foliolis linearibus hispidis apice bilobis, corollâ patentissimâ, capsulâ adpressè pilosâ sericeâ demùm glabrâ.—*Wallich plant. As. rar.* 1. *p.* 4. *tab.* 4.

This beautiful plant is a native of the Burma empire, near Segain, and of a mountain in Ava called Taong Dong, where it flowers and bears fruit in November. It has been also found in Tavoy, on the coast of Tenasserim, according to Dr. Wallich, by whom plants were brought alive to England in 1828, and presented by the Honourable Court of Directors to the Horticultural Society, in whose Garden our drawing was taken in December last. It proves to be a hardy stove plant, growing with much vigour, but not flowering readily unless the young shoots are struck as cuttings as soon as the blossoms appear, in which case it flowers freely, and becomes an extremely ornamental plant, especially in the winter months, during the whole of which it flowers in abundance. It is too tender to flower out of doors even in the summer.

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* Ἱβίσκος was the ancient Greek name of some Malvaceous plant. Nothing appears to be known of its derivation. The *gracilis hibiscus* of Virgil was probably some other plant.

Dr. Wallich, in his splendid Illustrations of the Flora of India, speaks thus of it: —

"This very handsome species I took at first to be only a purple variety of Roxburgh's H. *furcatus*, which I have likewise found on the banks of the Irawaddi: but having had an opportunity, since my return from Ava, to compare both plants in their growing state in the Honourable Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta, I am able to propose the following marks as sufficient to distinguish them specifically: — The leaves in our plant are not hairy as in Roxburgh's, but nearly smooth; the involucres do not enlarge at the bifid apex, but are of a uniformly linear figure; and lastly, the flowers, instead of being yellow, as in that species, are constantly of a deep purple colour. H. *bifurcatus* Cavan. differs, according to a note in Dr. Roxburgh's manuscript *Flora Indica*, made from the living plant, introduced into the Garden from Trinidad, in being smoother and void of the small tubercles, which render the other shrubs peculiarly rough to the touch; in having setaceous stipules and rose-coloured flowers.

"Like most of the members of the extensive genus to which it belongs, it abounds in strong and woody fibres. All its green parts have an agreeably acid taste."

J. L.

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HABRÁNTHUS* Bagnóldi.

Captain Bagnold's Habranthus.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. AMARYLLIDEÆ *R. Brown.* (*Introduction to the natural system, p.* 259.)

HABRANTHUS.—Suprà, vol. 16. *fol.* 1345.

H. *Bagnoldi;* bulbo magno, rotundo, nigro; foliis obtusis, pedalibus, glaucis, vix $\frac{3}{8}$ unciæ latis; umbellâ 6-florâ; pedunculis 2-3-uncialibus; germine $\frac{3}{16}$, tubo $\frac{1}{4}$, limbo $1\frac{5}{16}$ unciæ longo, flavo, intùs rubro pallidè et minutè mediâ parte striato; laciniarum exterarum summâ, internarum imâ, angustiore; filamentis exteris longioribus imo duobus breviore, internis brevioribus summo duobus longiore; stylo $\frac{1}{8}$ unciæ limbo breviore filamentis longiore, stigmate trilobo; genitalibus flavescentibus, annulo membranaceo fimbriato munitis.—*W. H.*

A beautiful plant, collected in Chile by Capt. Bagnold, a gentleman to whom the Gardens of this country are indebted for the introduction of many valuable species. It flowered in Mr. Tate's Nursery, in November last; and a specimen of it having been sent to Mr. Herbert, we have been favoured with the above character.

Like all the large black bulbs that come from Chile, this is, under the management usually applied to them, a shy flowerer; and, if exposed to too high a temperature, apt to dwindle gradually away. A south border, well protected from frost, by a frame being placed over it, and a little heat introduced into it occasionally in very severe weather, is, we suspect, by far the best situation for bulbs from such countries as Chile.

Mr. Herbert refers this species to Habranthus, notwith-

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* See fol. 1345.

standing its great resemblance in habit to Phycella; for reasons that we shall be able to explain more clearly when we publish another most beautiful scarlet-flowered plant, named by Mr. Herbert Habranthus Phycelloides.

Mr. Herbert requests us to add, on this occasion, that "the particles of pollen in the genus Habranthus are smaller by more than one half than in the bulbs that form the genus Hippiastrum;" that is, the red-flowered Amaryllises of tropical America.

J. L.

JUSTÍCIA* carnea.

Flesh-coloured Justicia.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ACANTHACEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 233.)

JUSTICIA.—Suprà, vol. 4. *fol.* 309.

J. *carnea;* antherarum loculis parallelis, spicis terminalibus imbricatis multifloris foliis brevioribus, bracteis maximis, labio corollæ superiore lineari emarginato: inferiore recurvo apice obtuso trilobo, foliis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis subcrenatis longissimè petiolatis.

Caulis *quadrangularis, in caldario* 4*-pedalis, erectus, ramosus, fruticosus, atroviridis.* Folia *ovato-lanceolata, acuminata, glaberrima, subcrenata, petiolo nunc laminæ longitudine.* Spica *sessilis, terminalis, multiflora, densissimè imbricata, foliis brevior,* 6 *uncias ad minimum longa.* Bracteæ *exteriores maximæ, obovatæ, acuminatæ, pubescentes.* Corolla *carnea,* 2 *uncias et dimidiam longa, subpubescens, tubo recto, labio superiore sublineari emarginato, inferiore oblongo, apice latiore obtusè trilobo recurvo.* Stamina *labio superiore paulò breviora;* filamenta *glabra, apice recurva;* antheræ *oblongæ, obtusæ, distantes, loculis parallelis.*

A native of Rio Janeiro, whence a living plant was sent, in 1827, to the Horticultural Society, by the Right Honourable Robert Gordon.

It requires a stove, where it flowers beautifully in August and September. It demands no particular treatment, and is readily increased by cuttings.

This is one of the handsomest stove plants we are acquainted with, combining great beauty of foliage with very striking flowers, and a constant disposition to produce them. J. L.

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* See fol. 1227.

CAMELLIA* japonica; *var.* imbricáta.

Imbricated Japan Rose.

MONADELPHIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Ternströmiaceæ *Mirbel.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 43.)

CAMELLIA.—Suprà, vol. 1. *fol.* 22.

Garden Variety.

The following account of this beautiful plant is taken from an excellent paper upon the varieties of Camellia, by Mr. W. B. Booth, published in the seventh volume of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society:—

"It was imported for the Society, in 1824, by Mr. John Damper Parks. It flowered in March 1827, and is, without doubt, among the best which have yet been brought from China.

"The plant is of vigorous growth, with large thick, dark-green leaves, usually 4½ inches long, and from 2 to 2½ inches broad, waved, and tapering to a sharp point; the serratures are shallow and blunt, and in the old leaves scarcely discernible, particularly towards the petiole. The midrib is prominent and strong, particularly on the under side, and much paler than the leaves. The petioles are also of a palish green, thick and strong, usually about three quarters of an inch in length, nearly round, excepting on the upper side, which is slightly channelled. The flower-buds are almost round, and very large; the scales are also round, slightly pubescent, and of a palish green, becoming a little brown at the edges as the flower opens, and sometimes tinged with red. The flowers are upwards

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* See fol. 1267.

of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and extremely regular in their formation, the petals being ranged one above another, and gradually diminishing in size towards the centre, exactly in the manner of the Double White. The colour is a fine crimson red, and remarkably shewy. The outer petals are nearly round, and are each upwards of an inch in diameter. When the flower first begins to open, they are all cupped or concave; but, as it expands, they become quite flat, and those at the extremity are a little recurved. The centre petals are somewhat pointed, and rise upright: they are so thick that not a single stamen is to be observed. Some of the petals in the middle, between the centre and circumference of the flower, have a faint white stripe, extending from the tip of the petal for about half its length down the centre, but partially hidden by the other petals covering it: this stripe, however, is permanent, but disappears when the flower is fully expanded, or at least becomes slightly coloured. The centre of the flower is cupped, and the arrangement of the petals altogether is precisely the same as in the flowers of the Double White."

Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered in the possession of Mr. George Smith, Nurseryman, Islington. It was at first thought different from the true imbricata; but there can be no reasonable doubt that the supposed differences were caused accidentally by some peculiarity of cultivation.

One of the finest Camellias we know.

J. L.

ARISTOLOCHÍA* trilobáta.

Three-lobed Birthwort.

GYNANDRIA *HEXANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. Aristolochiæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 72.)
ARISTOLOCHIA.—Suprà, vol. 8. *fol.* 689.

A. *trilobata ;* foliis trilobis, caule volubili, corollis cylindraceis infractis basi saccatis labio cordato cuspidato, cuspide filiformi corollâ triplò longiore torto. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 151.
A. folio hederaceo trifido, maximo flore, radice repente. *Plum. spec.* 5.
A. scandens, foliis sublobatis obtusis, floribus amplissimis. *Brown jam.* 328. *Barrère hist. de la France æquinoct.* 16.
A. trilobata. *Linn. sp. pl.* 1361. *Swartz obs.* 341. *Jacq. eclog. t.* 26.
A. trifida. *Lam. encycl.* 2. 249.

Caulis *fruticosus, volubilis, teres.* Folia *longè petiolata, cordata, triloba, lobis oblongis, obtusis, subæqualibus ;* stipulæ *in unam magnam, cordatam, subrotundam, foliaceam connatæ.* Flores *solitarii, pedunculo cum ovario petiolo brevioribus, magni, ochroleuci.* Calycis *tubus inflatus, cylindraceus, angulatus, basi calcaribus sex, brevibus, obtusis, inæqualibus, medio infractus, bilabiatus, labio altero maximo, cordato, fusco-purpureo, bullato, cuspide longissimo, torto, lineari.*

A native of the West Indies, where it inhabits damp forests, and is accounted an antidote to the bite of serpents. In this country it is a hothouse climber, growing with great rapidity, and producing an abundance of its singular flowers at various periods of the year. We presume it will strike readily either from layers or cuttings.

Our drawing was made from specimens communicated last August by Mr. Greenshields, from the Garden of Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.

* From ἄριστος, excellent, and λοχεῖος, relating to parturition ; so named in consequence of its reputed virtues in childbirth, expressed also in the English name Birthwort.

The filiform apex of the lip of this remarkable plant appears to vary very much in length. In the specimen that was drawn it exceeded 22 inches; but in the plant represented by Jacquin in the work above referred to, it did not exceed 5 or 6 inches. What the cause of such an excessive elongation of the floral envelope may be, or for what purpose it has been contrived, is a mystery that we are not likely to dispel; but it is worthy of remark, as tending to confirm the opinion, that in nearly allied plants similar peculiarities of structure may be always expected, that this singularity exists not only in several other species of the same genus, but also in a species of Asarum,* discovered in North-west America by Mr. Douglas.

J. L.

* This very remarkable plant, which we call Asarum *caudatum*, may be distinguished by the following character:—

A. *caudatum;* foliis reniformi-subrotundis altè cordatis obtusis glanduloso-pilosis, calyce tripartito: laciniis glandulosis caudatis.— Hab. in pinetis prope arcem Vancouver, orâ occidentali Americæ borealis.

RAPHIOLÉPIS* rúbra.

Red Raphiolepis.

ICOSANDRIA *DIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Pomaceæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 83.)

RAPHIOLEPIS.—Suprà, vol. 6. *fol.* 468.

R. *rubra;* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis serratis basi angustatis integris, petalis lanceolatis, staminibus rectis calyce brevioribus.

R. rubra. *Collect. bot. t.* 3. *De Cand. prodr.* 2. *p.* 630.

An evergreen shrub, native of China, from which it is very often imported. In the southern parts of England, or even near London, upon a well-protected wall, it will bear the rigour of our winters; but it is better adapted to the conservatory, in which it forms rather an ornamental bush.

Our drawing was made in the nursery of Mr. Tate, in August last.

R. rubra is distinguished from the two other species figured in this work, by the form of its leaves, and the shortness of its erect stamens: the true Cratægus indica, with roundish petals, is still a desideratum.

We may take this opportunity of remarking, that the testa, described and figured in *Collectanea Botanica*, does not represent the natural state of that organ in Raphiolepis. The seeds were destitute of nucleus, and the testa had acquired a fungous appearance, which we erroneously supposed peculiar to the genus. But, from perfect fruit which

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* From ῥάφιον, an awl, and λεπὶς, a scale; in allusion to the subulate bracteæ and stipulæ.

we have recently examined, we find that, if the nucleus is present, the testa is only coriaceous, and a little thicker than the endocarpium, which is remarkably membranous: the character of a fungous testa, which has hitherto been applied to the genus, therefore requires to be corrected.

J. L.

BLÉTIA* flórida.

Pallid Bletia.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ *Juss.*—(*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 262.)

BLETIA Fl. Peruv.—*Sepala* patentia, æqualia. *Petala* nunc patentia, nunc conniventia, sepalis subæqualia. *Labellum* cucullatum, cum columna articulatum, nunc basi saccatum, trilobum, disco sæpiùs lamellato v. tuberculato. *Columna* elongata, semiteres. *Anthera* carnosa, 8-locularis. *Pollinia* 8, æqualia, ligulis 4 pulvereis cohærentia.——Herbæ *subterrestres,* foliis *ensiformibus plicatis,* scapis *racemosis multifloris,* floribus *sæpiùs speciosis.*

B. *florida;* sepalis ovali-lanceolatis obtusiusculis subpatentibus, petalis latioribus obtusis supra columnam fornicatis, labelli disco costis quinque rectis indivisis: lobis lateralibus rotundatis abbreviatis, intermedio cuneato crispo lamellis tribus undulatis apice abruptis, scapo simplici radicali, foliis ensiformibus.

Cymbidium floridum. *Salisb. prodr.* 9.
Gyas florida. *Salisb. in act. soc. hort.* 1. 261.
B. florida. *R. Brown in hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 206.
B. pallida. *Loddiges bot. cab. t.* 629.

Herba *et* pseudobulbi *ferè omninò B. verecundæ.* Scapus *radicalis, aphyllus, squamis vaginatus, bitripedalis, gracilis, nunquam (quantum vidi) ramosus.* Racemus *sub-12-florus.* Flores *pallidè rosei.* Sepala *oblongo-lanceolata, obtusa, septemvenia, patula.* Petala *conformia, sed multò latiora, magis membranacea, venis tantum quinque, quarum laterales venulas plures sub-ramosas versùs marginem promunt, supra columnam in fornicem duplicem s. galeam conniventia.* Labellum *pallidius, trilobum, oblongum, lobis lateralibus, rotundatis, abbreviatis, intermedio cuneato, truncato, crispo, lateralibus multò longiore;* costis *medii quinque luteis, rectis, quarum* laterales *majores, nunc divisæ, vix basin lobi medii attingunt,* intermediæ *ad apicem labelli tendunt dimidiâ inferiore parùm elevatæ, rectæ, planæ, superiore petaloideæ, crispæ, subtruncatæ.*

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* Named after Don Luis Blet, a Spanish medical man, much attached to Botany.

A native of Trinidad, whence it was introduced by the late Mr. Salisbury in the year 1786. It requires the heat of a very good stove, and is cultivated in a mixture of peat, sand, and loam.

It has been generally supposed that this is a species distinct from B. florida, a plant which no cultivator has been able, for many years, to satisfy himself that he possessed. For ourselves, we at one time were disposed to believe that B. florida was either a slight variety of Bletia verecunda, or absolutely the same plant; a supposition to which we were led by the account given of it in the last edition of the *Hortus Kewensis*. The diagnosis of it in that work is made to depend upon the cuneate form of the middle lobe of the labellum, its ridges being simple (not branched), and its lateral segments broadest (not narrowest) at the point; to which is added, as a character which it possesses in common with B. verecunda, a somewhat branched scape; Limodorum purpureum of Redouté's *Liliacées* is quoted as a synonym; and finally, the English name is Purple Bletia. But this latter name is perfectly applicable to B. verecunda; the plant figured by Redouté is unquestionably that species; and the ridges of the labellum are often perfectly simple in the same; so that of the characters and synonyms of B. florida, nothing is left to distinguish it except the form of the middle lobe of the labellum, and a not very intelligible difference in that of its lateral lobes. The character, however, in the *Hortus Kewensis* being very precisely worded, and the plant itself not belonging to a tribe that is difficult of cultivation, and therefore not likely to be lost, it appeared to us more probable that some inaccuracy should exist in the *Hortus Kewensis*, than that the species should no longer be found in any of the great collections near London. In renewing the search for it, we have found nothing to which it is probable that the name ought to be attached, except the plant now represented, the B. pallida of Mr. Loddiges; and, after much consideration, we have come to the conclusion, that, notwithstanding certain differences that exist between this and the account in the *Hortus Kewensis*, they are really the same species. It is true, that the scape of B. pallida is, as far as we have ever seen, unbranched, that the name *purple* is inapplicable to it, and that the

ridges of its labellum are sometimes divided; but then the middle segment of its labellum is much as described in B. florida; and if the expression "lobis lateralibus apice latioribus," is merely intended to indicate the rounded form of the lateral lobes of that species, as contrasted with their somewhat acute termination in B. verecunda, it becomes difficult to resist the conclusion, that B. pallida is the same as B. florida, the apparent differences between them depending upon an incautious citation of a synonym, and an imperfect diagnosis, in the *Hortus Kewensis*.

Our drawing was made some years since at Mr. Colvill's; and we think that at that time the possibility of the plant being Bletia florida was suggested by Mr. Sweet.

The generic character here given has been constructed so as to exclude Spathoglottis of Blume, and also Phaius of Loureiro, or Pachyne of Salisbury, of which Bletia Tankervilliæ is the type.

J. L.

AZÁLEA* calendulacea; *var.* lepida.

The Highclere Blush Azalea.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Ericeæ *Jussieu.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 182.)

AZALEA.—Suprà, vol. 2. *fol.* 120.

Garden Variety.

The present is a third variety of Azalea, raised at the Earl of Caernarvon's by Mr. Gowen, in the manner stated at fol. 1366. It has an appearance almost intermediate between A. calendulacea and nudiflora, from which it originated, but partakes more of the character of the former than of the latter. The clear delicate pink border of the pure white segments of the corolla, and the bright yellow blotch upon one of them, give this variety a peculiarly neat appearance, wherefore Mr. Gowen calls it A. lepida.

J. L.

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* See fol. 1366.

TRADESCÁNTIA* undáta.

Waved-leaved Spiderwort.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Commelineæ *R. Br.* — *(Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 255.)

TRADESCANTIA.—Suprà, vol. 6. *fol.* 482.

T. *undata;* erecta, caule lineâ longitudinali pilosâ, foliis ovatis basi angustatis undulatis suprà pilosis, vaginis ciliatis, racemis terminalibus umbellatis, pedicellis calycibusque glanduloso-hirsutis.

T. undata. *Willd. enum. hort. berol.* 347. *Humb. et Kunth nov. g. et sp. pl.* 3. 263. *Römer et Schultes syst. veg.* 7. 1061.

Annua? Caulis *erectus, ramosus, tripedalis, lineâ longitudinali pilosâ à basi vaginarum ortum ducente latera alterna caulis (ut norma est) decurrente.* Folia *atroviridia, ciliata, suprà pubescentia, subtùs impubia.* Racemi *in pedunculo terminali insidentes, partibus omnibus viridibus villosissimis, pilis glandulosis.* Petala *violacea, sepalis concavis, sublinearibus, paulò longiora.*

A native of various parts of the hotter regions of America. Humboldt and Bonpland found it by the sides of mountains in Cumana between Caripe and Santa Cruz; it has also been observed near Chapultepec in Mexico by Karwinsky. The seeds from which the plant now represented has been raised were gathered in Mexico by Mr. Graham, and presented to the Horticultural Society.

Owing to the wetness of the summer of 1830, the species did not flower till late in October, and consequently produced no seed; but in more favourable seasons, it would probably become a hardy ornamental autumn plant. It is described by all writers as an annual; and we are not able to contradict the statement, the frost having destroyed it

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* Named in honour of Mr. John Tradescant, Gardener to Charles the First.

soon after flowering; but from its appearance we should have supposed it to be rather biennial, or even perennial.

Chiefly distinguished from T. erecta by its flowers being violet, not blue, and its calyxes and peduncles being shaggy, with glandular articulated hairs.

J. L.

IRIS* bícolor.

Two-coloured Iris.

TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. IRIDEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 237.)

IRIS.—Suprà, vol. 3. *fol.* 246.

I. *bicolor;* foliis equitantibus lineari-ensiformibus, scapo tereti apice ramoso, spathis longis convolutis obtusis, sepalis subrotundo-ovatis imberbibus basi maculatis, petalis minoribus oblongis undulatis patentibus unicoloribus.

Rhizoma *breve, fusco-viride, apice subascendens.* Folia *pallidè viridia, angusta, ensiformia, subglauca, bipedalia, equitantia.* Scapus *erectus, teres, multiflorus, apice dichotomus.* Bracteæ communes *breves, scariosæ,* propriæ *convolutæ, cylindrum efformantes Dianthi more.* Flores *speciosi, lutei.* Sepala *rhomboidea, apiculata versùs basin maculâ magnâ, rotundâ, nigrâ, luteo ocellatâ notata, infra maculam sanguineo-guttata, imberbia.* Petala *oblonga, patentia, subundulata, minora.* Stigmata *biloba, petaloidea, petalis breviora.* Antheræ *stigmatibus occultatæ.*

Our drawing of this was taken in the Garden of the Comte de Vandes at Bayswater, where it has been cultivated more than nine years. Mr. Campbell, the intelligent gardener in this establishment, informs us that he found it in the collection when he first assumed the management, and is therefore unacquainted with its origin. He treats it as a half-hardy plant, giving it a north aspect in the summer, as the midday sun is too powerful for its beautiful blossoms. It produces a tolerable succession of flowers for several months.

We presume the plant will soon become more common,

* So called with reference to Iris, or the rainbow, the brilliant changeable colours of which are imitated by the flowers of some of the species of this genus.

as it readily increases by its creeping rhizomas, in the manner of an Iris germanica. It would be a most lovely object if grown in a bed several feet long, where its gay colours could be seen in mass, and where new flowers would be constantly succeeding the old ones.

J. L.

ŒNOTHÉRA* bífrons.

The Spotted Blush Œnothera.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Onagrariæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 56.)

ŒNOTHERA.—Suprà, vol. 2. *fol.* 147.

Garden Variety.

This very interesting variety was obtained in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, by Mr. James Ewing, between Œ. roseo-alba and Œ. Lindleyana. To the fine full flower of the former it adds the deep crimson spots of the latter; and in mode of growth is, as it were, intermediate between the two,—less bushy than Œ. roseo-alba, more erect than Œ. Lindleyana. A great number of slightly different varieties was raised from the same parcel of seed; but the best of them was certainly that now figured. Whether its peculiarities can be perpetuated by seed, remains to be seen; our knowledge of it extending only to the first season of its appearance. Like its parents, it is a hardy annual, growing freely in common garden soil. Its beauty will probably be increased if cultivated in poor gravelly earth, and is likely to be diminished in proportion as the soil is rich.

J. L.

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* See fol. 1142.

CÁTTLEYA* guttáta.

Spotted Cattleya.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ *Juss.*—(*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, *p.* 262.)

CATTLEYA.—*Suprà, vol.* 11. *fol.* 953.

C. *guttata*; floribus carnosis, sepalis lineari-oblongis obtusis, petalis conformibus paulò latioribus undulatis, labelli trilobi lobis lateralibus ovatis obtusis: intermedio cuneato obcordato disco tuberculato, foliis concavis, spathâ obsoletâ.

Caulis *teres, squamis membranaceis fuscis, arctè appressis vestitus, nullo modo tuberosus, palmaris v. ultra, diphyllus.* Folia *carnosa, oblonga, concava, patentia, apice obliquè emarginata.* Racemus *spathâ nullâ*, 4-5-*florus, erectus, rachi terete maculatâ.* Bracteæ *brevissimæ, acutæ, scariosæ.* Flores *pallidè virides, sanguineo guttati.* Labelli *lobi laterales albi, intermedius purpureus, lineis disci purpurei tuberculatis.*

This beautiful species was sent to the Horticultural Society from Brazil by the Right Honourable Robert Gordon, along with other interesting plants. The spotting of the flower is remarkably different from any thing that has yet been seen in the same genus.

It may be interesting to cultivators to know that what are called the stems of this genus, and indeed of many other Orchideous plants, that is to say, the erect stalks that bear the leaves, are analogous to tubers, and really the branches of a rhizoma, or prostrate stem, which creeps upon the surface of the ground, resembling a root, and that consequently each of the leaf-bearing branches may be safely cut off with a portion of the rhizoma attached, for the purpose of propagation. The gardener of Mr. Harrison, of Liverpool, has practised this method with great success.

J. L.

* See fol. 1172.

1467

AZÁLEA* calendulácea; *var.* Stapletoniána.

Lady Harriot Stapleton's Highclere Azalea.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Ericeæ *Jussieu.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 182.)

AZALEA.—Suprà, vol. 2. *fol.* 120.

Garden Variety.

This, the fourth of the Highclere Azaleas, of which the Earl of Caernarvon permitted us to take drawings in 1830, is perhaps the most beautiful that has been raised among those hybrids in which the characters of A. calendulacea preponderate. In many of them the red or rosy tint is more dashed with yellow or orange than in this, in which the prevailing colour is a rich deep rose, with no more yellow than is just sufficient to soften the general tint. It has been named in compliment to the Lady Harriot Stapleton, daughter of the Earl of Caernarvon.

J. L.

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* See fol. 1366.

1468

Piccadilly May. 1. 1831.   J. Watts. sc.

TRIFÓLIUM* vesiculósum.

Bladdery Trefoil.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. Leguminosæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 87.)

TRIFOLIUM.—Suprà, vol. 13. *fol.* 1070.

Sect. 5. Vesicastrum.

Flores capitati densi; labium inferius calycis immutatum, superius post anthesin accrescens inflatum et fornicis modo legumen tegens.—Nervi foliorum numerosi.—Seringe in De Candolle prodr. 2. 202.

T. *vesiculosum;* caule erecto firmo striato, foliolis lanceolatis acutis argutè serrulatis, stipulis angustis submembranaceis longè acuminatis, capitulis ovatis crassis longè pedunculatis, calycibus scariosis inflatis, laciniis subulatis acutissimis æqualibus corollâ multò brevioribus, leguminibus 2-spermis, seminibus ovato-compressis flavis.—*De Cand. prodr. l. c.*

T. vesiculosum. *Savi fl. pisan.* 2. *p.* 165. *Obs. trif.* 84. *Fl. franc.* 6. 561. *Lois. gall.* 2. *t.* 15.

T. recurvum. *Waldst. et Kitaib. pl. rar. hung.* 2. *p.* 179. *t.* 165.

T. ambiguum. *Bieberst fl. taur. cauc.* 2. *p.* 208.

T. turgidum. *Ib.* 2. 216. *Suppl. p.* 511.

There are few rare species of plants the geographical range of which is much greater than this. It was originally found in Corsica by M. Robert; it has since been discovered in Italy, near Pisa and Naples; it is common in the meadows of Tauria and Caucasus, and in fields on the borders of the Volga, near its mouths; and finally, it inhabits a few places in Hungary.

We have carefully compared it with the cultivated Pisan plant, in the Garden of the Horticultural Society,

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* This name has obviously been suggested by the uniform production of three leaflets from one point; whence also *Trefoil* in English, *Tréfle* in French.

with wild specimens from Naples, and with others communicated by M. Delile. Mr. Bentham has also examined it attentively by the side of genuine specimens of T. vesiculosum in his own Herbarium, and the result is that the whole appear to be identical.

A hardy pretty perennial, flowering in July and August. Its stems are procumbent, but rise at the ends about a foot from the ground, or even higher.

J. L.

JASMÍNUM* Wallichiánum.

Dr. Wallich's Nipal Jasmine.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. JASMINEÆ *Jussieu.—(Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 222.)

JASMINUM.—Suprà, vol. 1. *fol.* 1.

J. *Wallichianum ;* foliis alternis pinnatis 3-4-jugis cum impari, foliolis glabris ovatis acutis impari acuminato, ramis angulatis, pedunculis axillaribus terminalibusque trifloris corymbosis, calyce denticulato, corollæ lobis 5-6ve æqualibus rotundatis tubo triplò brevioribus.

Frutex *scandens, atroviridis, ramis flexuosis angulatis.* Folia *glaberrima, foliolis lateralibus circa uncialibus, impari ferè biunciali.* Flores *parvi, lutei.*

A native of Nipal, seeds from which country having been given to Mr. Tate by the Honourable and Reverend William Herbert, grew and produced the plant from which this drawing was taken.

It is nearly related to Jasminum revolutum, from which it is known by its small-sized flowers, and by the nearly uniform number and figure of its leaves and leaflets, particularly by the terminal leaflet being always much more acuminated than the side ones. When dry it may readily be mistaken for J. revolutum. It has been named in compliment to Dr. Wallich. It is perfectly hardy, and must be considered a great addition to our shrubberies.

J. L.

* Linnæus tells us that the derivation of Jasmine is to be found in ἴον, a violet, and ὀσμὴ, perfume. But it appears from the writings of the Arabian Botanists Mesue, Ebn Alva, and Abulfadli, that its vernacular Arabian denomination is Iasmyn or Ismyn.

ALSTRÖMÉRIA* pulchélla; *var.* pilosa.

Red speckled-flowered Alströmeria; hairy variety.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. AMARYLLIDEÆ *R. Brown.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 259.)

ALSTRÖMERIA.—Suprà, vol. 9. *fol.* 731.

A. pulchella. *Hooker's exot. flora,* 64. *Bot. mag. t.* 2353.
α. foliis pubescentibus, sepalis denticulatis. *Suprà, vol.* 12. *fol.* 1008.
β. pilosa; foliis ciliato-fimbriatis, sepalis serratis.

This lovely plant is so liable to vary, that we have thought it right to publish a form in which it is strikingly different from its appearance as represented at fol. 1008. In the latter the leaves are so little pubescent as to appear almost smooth, and the sepals so slightly denticulate as to be little more than scabrous at the margin. In this, on the contrary, the hairs of the leaves are remarkably long, and the sepals deeply and distinctly serrated; the flowers are also larger, and more brightly coloured.

Our drawing was made from a plant in the Garden of Lady Oakes, at Mitcham, where it flowered beautifully in a pot last autumn.

Many of the species of Alströmeria are very apt to die under the hands of cultivators: this is, however, one of the most easily managed. It is nearly hardy, and would probably prove quite so if grown on a south border, covered in winter by a wide sloping thatched roof, such as is now in use, with great success, in the Garden of the Horticultural

* So named by Linnæus, after Claudius Alströmer, a Swede, from whom he received many plants.

Society. But the safest way to treat the species is to plant them in light loamy soil, in a border within a glazed pit, which is just heated enough to keep out frost in winter. Here they will grow with great vigour, throwing up strong suckers in all directions, and flowering beautifully: their leaves will not, on the one hand, be parched by the drying cold winds of April, nor, on the other, scorched by the sun at Midsummer. Thus protected, they will perform all their natural functions as if in their native soil; and an abundance of food will be sent downwards into the roots, which will thus be prepared, upon the return of the growing season, to send up new shoots with the greatest vigour.

J. L.

GAUTHÉRIA* Shallon.

The Shallon Gautheria.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Ericeæ *Jussieu.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, *p.* 182.)

GAUTHERIA L.—*Calyx* 5-fidus, in fructu baccatus. *Corolla* monopetala, urceolata. *Stamina* 4-5; *antheræ* bicornes. *Capsula* chartacea, 5-locularis, polysperma, intra calycem baccatum inclusa.

G. *Shallon*; suberecta, foliis subcordato-ovatis acutis serratis marginibus ramisque junioribus hispidis, racemis secundis, pedicello infra medium bibracteato, corollis viscoso-glandulosis. *Hooker in bot. mag. t.* 2843.

Gaultheria Shallon. *Pursh fl. am. sept.* 1. 284. *Nutt. gen.* 1. 263.

Frutex *humilis, sempervirens, stoloniferus, primùm decumbens, mox erectus, in hortis pedalis, in fera natura orgyalis, inter arbores in pinetis quercetisque crescens.* Folia *atroviridia, venosa.* Flores *racemosi, albi, roseo suffusi, inter folia absconditi.* Fructus *purpureo-lateritii, succosi, mucilaginosi, fatui.*

For years this had been an object of great interest with Botanists, as being likely to become an important addition to our artificial Flora, if either seeds or living plants could be procured, when it was received by the Horticultural Society from Mr. Douglas, in 1826. A very large number of seedlings was raised, and distributed among the public; and it has proved a hardy handsome evergreen, running along the surface of the ground, but with no disposition to arrive at a stature exceeding that of a dwarf bush. Perhaps when older it may acquire the state in which it is found in North-west America.

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* As this plant has been named after either one Gaulthier, the author of an Introduction to Botany, published in 1760, or of Gautier, a French writer upon Natural History, about the same period, it seems that the proper orthography of the word will be as it is printed above.

In that country it inhabits pine woods, growing beneath the dense shadow of such places, and arriving at the stature of a man. Its fruit is used as food by the Indians, who pound it into a sort of cake, which we have tasted, but which did not prove very palatable to an European. It abounds in a mucilaginous insipid juice.

We should hope that this plant may one day become useful as a covert for game. It is disposed to produce seeds in England, and at any rate increases so readily from layers and suckers, that it might easily be multiplied to any extent.

J. L.

POTENTÍLLA* missoúrica.

Missouri Cinquefoil.

ICOSANDRIA *POLYGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Rosaceæ *Jussieu.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 81.)

POTENTILLA.—Suprà, vol. 16. *fol.* 1379.

Sect. Foliis pinnatis.

P. *missourica;* caule erecto stricto, foliis pinnatis sub-3-jugis suprà incano-sericeis subtùs niveo-lanatis, foliolis oblongis pinnatifidis : laciniis lanceolato-linearibus acutis, stipulis foliaceis incisis, foliis superioribus subintegris, bracteis foliaceis, floribus corymbosis, calycibus lanatis petalis emarginatis longioribus.

P. missourica. "*Hornemann.*"

P. arguta. *Spreng. sp. pl.* 2. 534. non *Purshii.*

Herba perennis. Folia *pinnata, 2-3-juga, radicalia, pinnatifida: laciniis lineari-oblongis acutis subfalcatis, suprà incana, subtùs niveo-lanata.* Caulis *erectus, pedalis, incanus, subdichotomus, foliis ad dichotomias inferiores subsimplicibus: stipulis laciniatis, ad superiores subintegris.* Flores *in axillis dichotomiarum solitarii, et in corymbis terminalibus.* Calycis *sericeo-lanati laciniæ ovatæ, acutæ, integræ.* Petala *parva, lutea, emarginata, calyce minora.*

This is no doubt one of the plants confounded with P. arguta of Pursh, from which it is nevertheless extremely different. For the knowledge that it is the P. missourica of Hornemann, we are indebted to Professor Lehonann, who pointed it out to us during his visit to England last year.

It is nearly related to P. pectinata of Fischer, which is wrongly referred to P. pennsylvanica, as a synonym, in M. De Candolle's *Prodromus.* From that species it is known not only by its hoariness, but also by the nakedness

* See fol. 1379.

of its inflorescence, its minute petals, and its more deeply pinnatifid leaflets.

A hardy perennial, native of North America. The plant from which our drawing was taken grew in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, where it had been raised from seeds collected in Arctic America by Dr. Richardson. It flowers from June to August.

J. L.

1413.

TURRÆA?* pinnáta.

Pinnated Turræa.

MONADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. MELIACEÆ *Juss.*—(*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, p. 120.)

TURRÆA Linn.—*Calyx* 5-fidus. *Petala* 5, longissima, ligulæformia. *Stamina* 10, tubo longissimo apice 10-fido, antheris ad loborum basin, aut inter eos insertis. *Stylus* 1. *Stigma* crassiusculum. *Capsula* 5-locularis, loculis dispermis, valvis medio septiferis.—*De Cand. prodr.* 1. 620.

T. foliis pinnatis, tubo staminum 10-dentato dentibus bifidis. *Wallich plant. asiat. rar. vol.* 2. *p.* 21. *t.* 119.

Frutex (*arbor?*). Rami *cylindrici, cortice glabro, pallidè fuscescente.* Folia *petiolata, valdè approximata, sparsa, undique patentia, impari-pinnata, 2-3-juga;* foliola *opposita, patentia, brevissimè petiolata, lanceolata, attenuato-acuta, integerrima, eleganter undulata, basi parùm cordata et inæqualia, lobis rotundatis, altero breviore, rigida, subcarnosa, haud punctata, utrinque secus tractus vasorum pilosula, suprà atroviridia, lucida, subtùs costâ nervisque alternis elevatis, leviter venulosa; inferiora pollicaria, exteriora sensim majora, impar ferè 3-pollicare.* Petiolus communis *teres, pilosulus, basi parùm dilatatus, suprà sulcatus, sesquipollicaris, desinens in* rachin *rectam, teretem, sulcatam;* partiales *brevissimi, teretes, pilosuli.* Stipulæ *nullæ.* Pedunculi *solitarii, axillares, teretes, pilosi, pollicares, post expansionem florum decurvi, apice gerentes* flores *aliquot fasciculatos, pedicellatos, pallidè roseos, inodoros, suffultos* pedicellis *brevibus, clavatis, sulcatis.* Bracteolæ *paucæ, sparsæ, lanceolatæ, acutæ.* Calyx *profundè 5-partitus, pilosus;* laciniæ *foliaceæ, ligulatæ, inæquales, basi conniventes, apice acutiusculâ patulæ.* Corolla *tubulosa, sesquipollicaris, limbo patente.* Petala 5, *plana, lanceolata, subinæqualia, obtusiuscula, patentia, subtùs subsericea, basi angustatâ desinentia in* ungues *longos, connatos in* tubum *cylindricum, gracilem, sulcatum, limbum æquantem, calyce duplò longiorem, basi intùs auctum* tubulo *carnoso, brevissimo, truncato, ovarium et basin styli ambiente.* Filamenta 10, *glabra, unita in tubum carnosum, cylindricum, unguibus corollæ adnatum, supernè liberum, erectum, limbo breviorem, fauce parùm dilatatum,* 10-*dentatum, dentibus brevibus, subulatis, versùs apicem seorsùm dorso appendiculatis* denticulo *subulato, brevi, patente.* Antheræ 10,

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* Georgio a Turre, an Italian Botanist, visited Candia, and published a Catalogue of the Garden at Padua in 1662. He was also the author of an indifferent *Historia Plantarum*, in folio, in 1685.

inter dentes stamineos, sessiles, hisce breviores, erectæ, oblongæ, 2-loculares, pilosulæ. Ovarium *parvum, ovatum, tubulo appendiculari corollæ inclusum, 5-loculare? 5-spermum? ovulis erectis?* Stylus *filiformis, longitudine filamentorum.* Stigma *capitatum, carnosum, intra antheras latens.* Fructus *haud visus.* Wallich l. c.

Columna staminum cylindracea, petalorum longitudine, apice antheras 10 *sessiles gerens, dentibus totidem stellatim patentibus interjectis.* Antheræ *oblongæ,* connectivo *luteo lucido carnoso piloso, loculis parvis in facie connectivi sitis, longitudinaliter dehiscentibus.* Discus *cylindricus, conicus, basin styli ambiens.* Ovarium *minimum, depressum, 5-loculare, loculis dispermis;* ovulis *ascendentibus, uno supra alterum.*

"My acquaintance with this shrub is limited to some living individuals in the Honourable Company's Botanic Garden at Calcutta, which were sent from the mountains near Silhet, by Francis de Silva, in 1825, and which blossomed soon afterwards in February and July. I have never received any dried specimens of the plant, nor have I seen the fruit; I am unable, therefore, to determine the genus with certainty. It seems to be nearly allied to *Trichilia.* The leaves are neither dotted, nor have they any aromatic smell; the pinnæ have sometimes a small additional leaflet or appendix attached to or between their bases."

Such is the account given of this plant by Dr. Wallich, by whom it was brought to England in 1828, and presented to the Horticultural Society, in whose Garden it flowered in March 1830. It is a tender stove plant.

We quite agree with our learned friend in considering this a doubtful species of Turræa. The curious disk or series of barren stamens is especially deserving of attention; but we know not how far its presence may be common among Meliaceæ, and the want of acquaintance with the fruit renders us unwilling at present to create a new genus. We leave the question unsettled the more willingly, because we know it will be better determined by M. de Cambessédes, who is now occupied with the reconstruction of the order.

J. L.

RHODODÉNDRON* Alta-clerense.

The Highclere Rhododendron.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ERICEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 182.)

RHODODENDRON.—Suprà, vol. 1. *fol.* 37.

GARDEN VARIETY.

We have on several occasions lately presented our readers with figures of hybrid Azaleas of great beauty raised at Highclere, the seat of the Earl of Caernarvon. Lovely as those were, their ornamental character is almost as nothing compared with the subject of this account, in which every thing of beauty that a plant can possess seems collected, fragrance alone being wanting. With a clear transparent crimson colour, rendered still more bright by a few distinct spots of a darker hue, are combined a fine bold outline, a great breadth of surface, and the utmost symmetry; while the deep rich green of the magnificent foliage forms a back-ground in the most perfect harmony with the lively tints of the blossoms.

The history of the creation of this superb plant deserves to be particularly described, as it not only shews how great the power of man is over nature, but holds out to us a prospect of the most gratifying kind in regard to the future gayness of our Gardens.

Rhododendron arboreum is, as is well known, an Indian

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* Well may this be called the Tree of Roses (ῥόδον, a rose, and δένδρον, a tree), if we picture to ourselves a plant, twenty or thirty feet high, covered with blossoms of such lively colours as those represented in the accompanying figure. Alta-Clera is the name of Highclere in Domesday Book, and in ancient writings.

plant, bearing blossoms of an intense carmine, and having a stature equal to that of a small tree, but not hardy enough to live in the open air in this country, and also less beautiful than might be anticipated from the rich colour of its flowers, in consequence of the small size of its bunches. Some years ago it occurred to Lord Caernarvon, that if a hybrid variety could be obtained between this and some one of the hardy American species, the result would be a more robust constitution on the one hand, and a great brilliancy of colouring on the other; and also that if the pollen of R. arboreum could be employed, the stature of the hybrid would also be increased.

An opportunity of ascertaining the justness of these expectations having occurred, the experiment was tried in the manner detailed in the following letter from Mr. Gowen. How completely Lord Caernarvon's anticipations were realised, is shewn by the same account, and by the accompanying figure. To the hardiness of R. catawbiense is added the arborescent habit and rich colours of R. arboreum, while the contracted clusters of the latter are exchanged for the spreading bunches of the former.

"My dear Sir, "*Highclere, May* 13, 1831.

"You desire to have the history of the lovely Rhododendrons of which I sent you flowers a short time ago. They are intermediate between the magnificent Rhododendron arboreum of Nipal and a seedling Rhododendron from R. catawbiense, which had been fertilised by the pollen of Rhododendron ponticum. From the period of the introduction of Rhododendron arboreum into the Highclere Garden by my friend Dr. Wallich, and more particularly since its inability to withstand the rigour of this climate had been ascertained, Lord Caernarvon became desirous of producing a cross breed between it and the hardy species. We were not fortunate in bringing Rhododendron arboreum into bloom so early as we wished. Being on a visit at the Grange in the autumn of 1825, I observed a specimen, which had been planted out in Mr. Baring's magnificent Conservatory, with flower-buds upon it. Mrs. Baring was so kind as to place one of the umbels at my disposal when it should come to flower. Three plants of hardy Rhododendrons were selected early in the winter, and removed from out-borders into boxes in readiness; and early in the spring of 1826, I received from the Gardener at the Grange a fine umbel of the flowers of Rhododendron arboreum in a tin case. Their pollen was used in fertilising the flowers of the hardy species which, by previous concert, had been brought into contemporaneous bloom. The result was the production of a number of

capsules containing good seed, from which were raised above 1800 plants, which have been extensively distributed to Nurseries and private Gardens both in England and Scotland. The plants retained by Lord Caernarvon shewed flower-buds in small quantity late last autumn. Some of the most perfect were removed into pots early in the present season from the shrubberies, and, being placed under glass in a cool conservatory, have flowered. Upon their beauty I need not dilate; you have seen specimens, and are in a condition to form your own opinion. The plants are quite hardy, having never been damaged in the slightest degree by the winters of this climate; but they are very excitable, shoot very early, and will therefore in early springs be liable to be injured by late frosts. They make extremely vigorous growth, and, judging from the analogy which I have observed to prevail in hybrid productions, I am inclined to believe that they will attain to the height of 20 feet and upwards. Their foliage is very ornamental.

" Believe me, my dear Sir,

" Very truly yours,

" J. R. Gowen."

There are in the Gardens other Rhododendrons having a somewhat similar origin, one of which has been figured lately by Mr. Sweet, under the name of R. Smithii; but they cannot be compared for beauty with the truly noble R. Alta-clerense.

J. L.

J. Ridgway 169 Piccadilly June 1.1831.

EPIDÉNDRUM* odoratissimum.

Sweet-scented Epidendrum.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. Orchideæ *Jussieu.*—(§ Epidendreæ; *Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 262.)

EPIDENDRUM.—Suprà, vol. 1. *fol.* 17.

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§ *Foliis in pseudobolbos insidentibus.*

E. foliis in pseudobolbos ovatos corrugatos binis ensiformibus, racemo subsimplici longiore, sepalis oblongis petalisque cuneatis patentibus, labelli ferè liberi trilobi lobis oblongis obtusis integris subæqualibus disco calloso depresso.

Encyclia patens. *Hooker in Bot. mag. t.* 3013.

Macradenia lutescens. *Bot. cab. non Bot. reg.*

Pseudobolbi *ovati, corrugati, sulcati, atrovirides, nunc induviati.* Folia *lineari-ligulata, coriacea, atroviridia, obtusa, racemo erecto, terminali, multifloro breviora.* Flores *odoratissimi, viridi-lutei, purpureo submaculati.* Sepala *ovata, acuta, patentia.* Petala *patentia, cuneato-obovata.* Labellum *sæpiùs posticum, cum columna parallelum, basi adnatum, trilobum, lobis oblongis, conformibus, lateralibus, erectis, intermedio marginibus reflexis; disco albo, elevato, carnoso.* Columna *semiteres, apice antrorsùm subauriculata;* anthera *bilocularis, carnosa; loculis semibipartitis;* pollinia 4, *geminata, filis* 4 *replicatis.*

This delightfully fragrant epiphyte is a native of woods near Rio Janeiro, whence it was introduced to our Gardens a few years since. The plant from which our drawing was taken had been received by the Horticultural Society from the Right Hon. Robert Gordon, and flowered in the Garden at Chiswick last summer. It is easily cultivated in decayed moss and wood well drained, and placed in a hot damp part of the stove.

This is certainly a genuine Epidendrum, from which it

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* From ἐπὶ, upon, and δένδρον, a tree; the branches of trees being the usual habitations of such plants.

differs in nothing but the imperfect union of the labellum with the columna; a circumstance not common indeed, but far from unknown, in that genus. We therefore cannot assent to its being referred to Encyclia, which, although very nearly related to Epidendrum, appears to have been judiciously distinguished by Dr. Hooker on account of its connivent sepals and petals, and its cucullate labellum, which has no adhesion with the columna.

It is scarcely to be doubted, that the Macradenia lutescens of our friend Mr. Loddiges is also this plant, and not the species figured under that name in the Botanical Register. The latter belongs to the tribe called Vandeæ.

J. L.

1416

CRÓCUS* vérnus ; *var.* leucorhýncus.

Pheasant's Feather Crocus.

TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. IRIDEÆ *Jussieu.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 260.)

CROCUS Linn.—*Spatha* plerumque bivalvis, valvula interiore multò angustiore. *Calyx* regularis, tripartitus, petaloideus, infundibularis, laciniis dorso sæpiùs penicillatis. *Corolla* paulò minor, 3-partita, conformis, laciniis dorso sæpiùs unicoloribus. *Tubus* longissimus basi subterraneus. *Stigma* profundè trifidum, laciniis convolutis.——Herbæ *perennes, cormosæ, acaules.* Folia *linearia, marginibus reflexis.* Flores *speciosi, albi, lutei v. purpurei.*

GARDEN VARIETY.

There is scarcely a tribe of Garden flowers that abounds more with beautiful varieties than the Spring Crocuses, and especially the species to which the name vernal has been exclusively applied. This comprehends all those the throat of whose flower is bearded with short hairs; by which character a great number of extremely dissimilar forms are brought together, differing in the breadth and form of the segments of the calyx and corolla, and in the manner in which the latter are respectively coloured, but agreeing in being all either white or purple, never yellow. An account of them is given by Mr. Sabine, in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, from which we extract what relates to the variety before us.

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* The Saffron, κρόκος of the Greeks, was one of the first plants that acquired a name in the earliest periods of the world. Solomon mentions it as one of the sweet-smelling herbs that the garden of his bride was planted with; Homer speaks of it with the lotus and the fragrant hyacinth; and Virgil enumerates the rubens crocus among the sweet flowers from which his bees collected honey. The word is thought to have been derived from κρόκη, yarn; in allusion to the resemblance of its stigmas to threads spun from wool.

"The Pheasant's Feather Crocus was so called by Mr. Williams, of Turnham Green, who raised the variety. It shews its head very early, but proceeds slowly to opening, and is in blossom in the latter season, but not late; does not produce many flowers. Leaves not abundant, of moderate breadth, and upright. The flowers are small and short, and most conspicuous as they rise; the top of the tube is white; the petals small and concave, the inner ones shorter than the outer; the whole of the petals pale, except the tops, which have a small purple spot, surmounted with a patch of pure white, occupying the whole top of the petals; the inner petals are tipped with white, but have not so much of the dark colour below, but only a tinge of purple. The stigmas orange, and shorter than the anthers."

The beauty of this is owing to the very pleasing contrast that is formed between the pure white tips and the clear deep blue on which they repose.

Our drawing was made in the Garden of the Horticultural Society in March last.

J. L.

HABRÁNTHUS* Phycelloídes.

Phycella-like Habranthus.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. AMARYLLIDEÆ *R. Br.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 259.)

HABRANTHUS.—Suprà, vol. 16. *fol.* 1345.

H. *Phycelloides;* bulbo magno, rotundo, nigro; foliis obtusis, glaucis, ⅝ unciæ latis; scapo subpurpurascente, crasso, 8-unciali; spathâ bifoliâ, 2½-unciali, marcescente; umbellâ sexflorâ, bracteatâ; pedunculis 3½-uncialibus; germine viridi; tubo ⅜ unciæ, viridi-luteo; limbo 2¼-unciali, coccineo, basi lutescente; laciniis externis latioribus, uncatis; stylo albo, filamentis longiore, apice rubescente, tubo 2⅛ uncias longiore; stigmate breviter trilobo; filamentis decurrentibus, albis, externis longioribus imâ abbreviatâ; internis brevioribus summâ elongatâ; genitalibus paullum recurvatis, annulo membranaceo insertis. *W. H.*

"This fine species, which must be referred to the genus Habranthus, appears to be the point by which it connects itself with Phycella; the generic distinctions between this plant and Phycella ignea being very slender; but it has none of the peculiar features which remain to Phycella, as it has been lastly defined. It only departs from the general form of Habranthus in having the style and filaments less curved, and the stigma less deeply cleft than usual; but the filaments are decidedly of four lengths, the lowest being shorter than the two external laterals, and the upper longer than the internal laterals. There is also a small fourfold discrepancy in the breadth of the petals. The filaments are decurrent in the tube, and their insertion is screened by an annular bearded membrane, as in some other species. Its broad glaucous leaves, the number and

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* See fol. 1345.

colour of the flowers, give it the appearance of a Phycella. It flowered for the first time at Spofforth, in October, the pot standing in the open air.

"It had been sent to Spofforth by R. Gowen, Esq., who received it from Chili. About twenty-five years ago some bulbs of this species were brought to England by a ship's steward, who said they were taken in to use as onions in the South sea; but having been kept in too high a temperature at Spofforth, they dwindled and were lost. Bulbs, apparently of this plant, have been just imported by Mr. Tate from Chili.

"The close affinity of this species to Phycella ignea makes it apparent that, after a careful re-examination of the several species, it will be necessary so to reform the genus Habranthus, as to admit the Phycellæ, or to throw out the polyanthous Habranthi, which do not expand in sunshine like the others, into the genus Phycella."

For the foregoing account of this fine plant we are indebted to the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, by whom the drawing was also communicated in the autumn of 1830.

J. L.

"*a* The germen and flower of the exact natural size, the petals having been broken off from the tube, to shew the interior."

1418.

GLÝCINE* bíloba.

Two-lobed Glycine.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. Leguminosæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, p. 90.)

GLYCINE.—Suprà, vol. 3. fol. 261.

G. *biloba;* caule volubili piloso, foliolis ovatis mucronulatis pubescentibus, racemis axillaribus multifloris erectis foliis brevioribus, vexillo bilobo.

Caulis *volubilis, viginti pedes et ultrà tendens, pilosus.* Folia *ternata, appressè pilosa, stipulis subulatis; foliolis ovatis v. rhombeo-ovatis, mucronulatis, stipellatis, utrinque appressè pilosis.* Racemi *erecti, multiflori, flexuosi, pilosi, foliis breviores.* Calyx *tubulosus, basi bracteolis duabus subulatis suffultus, appressè pilosus, bilabiatus, labio superiore emarginato, inferiore tridentato, dente intermediâ majore.* Corolla *violacea; vexillum apice bilobum, marginibus reflexis v. patentissimis, alis majus; alæ parallelæ, obtusæ, longè unguiculatæ, basi hinc altè cordatæ illinc auriculatæ; carina obtusa, alis brevior.* Stamina *diadelpha.* Ovarium *lineare, pilosum, pedicellatum, polyspermum; stylus rectus, glaber, basi turgescens; stigma subcapitatum.*

A native of Mexico, whence seeds were brought, in 1827, by Mr. George Akermann, who presented them to Mr. Tate, in whose greenhouse our drawing was made in November last.

Mr. Tate informs us, that it is a desirable conservatory plant, attaining the height of 20 feet, and covered from bottom to top with a profusion of flowers. It does not succeed when planted out of doors. J. L.

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* From γλυκὺς, sweet; in allusion to the liquorice-like roots of some.

TÚLIPA* Óculus sólis; *var.* præcox.

The Early Sun's Eye Tulip.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Liliaceæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, p. 279.)
TULIPA.—Suprà, vol. 2. fol. 127.

T. *Oculus solis;* integumento bulbi intùs lanato, foliis 4 subciliatis caule floreque glaberrimis, labris conniventibus stigmatum villoso-fimbriatis. *Ker suprà, vol.* 3. *fol.* 204.
Var. præcox. *Strangways,* non Tenorii.

At tab. 204, and subsequently at tab. 1143 of this work, two varieties of this beautiful species have been figured. We are now enabled to add a third by favour of the Hon. T. F. Strangways, who was so obliging as to communicate the specimen, from which our drawing was made, on the 18th of March last.

Mr. Strangways himself collected the roots in the cultivated grounds belonging to Mr. Baring's villa, near Florence, and he informs us that this is the earliest Tulip that blows with him. Its roots are woolly, and it is grown in this country in the open ground.

This must not be confounded with the plant of the same name, described by Tenore, which Mr. Strangways considers the Tulipa Raddii. J. L.

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* In Persia, the land of Tulips, the name of the genus is *thoulyban.* Hence its appellation with us.

1420

GALIPÉA* odoratíssima.

Sweet-scented Galipea.

MONADELPHIA *PENTANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. Diosmeæ *R. Brown.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 131.)

GALIPEA Aubl.—*Calyx* brevis, cupulæformis seu turbinato-campanulatus, 5-dentatus seu 5-fidus, sæpiùs 5-gonus. *Petala* 5, rarissimè 4, hypogyna, linearia, subinæqualia, apice patentia, villosa seu pubescentia, inferiùs coalita seu adglutinata, vel rariùs conniventia in tubum sæpiùs 5-gonum, corollamque monopetalam campanulatam referentia. *Stamina* sæpiùs 5, rarò 6, 7, 8 s. 4, petalis plus minusve adhærentia vel adglutinata, quandoque omnia fertilia, sæpiùs 2-4 castrata: filamenta sæpiùs complanata barbataque: antheræ lineares, 2-loculares, oblongæ, longitrorsùm internè dehiscentes. *Nectarium* cupulæforme, glabrum, ovaria cingens. *Ovaria* 5, rarissimè 4, 3-gona, sæpè gynophoro brevissimo interposito basi hinc affixa, omninò libera vel angulo centrali plus minusve cohærentia, 1-locularia, 2-sperma: ovulum superius ascendens, inferius suspensum, utrumque angulo interno affixum. *Styli* 5, rarò planè distincti aut omninò coaliti, sæpiùs basi liberi, moxque in unum coaliti. *Stigmata* 5, completa, vel rariùs unum 5-partitum. *Cocca* 1-2, cæteris abortivis, angulo centrali 2-valvia; endocarpio crustaceo, separabili, itemque 2-valvi. *Semen* abortione unicum. *Integumentum* coriaceum; umbilicus marginalis. *Perispermum* nullum. *Embryo* curvatus: cotyledones magnæ, corrugatæ, infrà collum 2-auriculatæ, unâ exteriore alterum involvente valdè corrugatum; radiculæ auriculis longitudine: radicula brevis, teres, obtusa, in cotyledonem interiorem medium incurva, cum eâdem involuta, umbilicumque attingens. (*Fructum* in G. heterophyllâ et G. Fontanesianâ, semen in G. Fontanesianâ observavi.)——Frutices *vel rariùs* arbores. Folia *exstipulata, alterna, punctato-pellucida, rarissimè punctis glandulosis exterioribus conspersa, ternata, rariùs quaternata seu quinata, sæpè simplicia, petiolo tunc infrà apicem incrassato-geniculato.* Flores *axillares vel extrà-axillares, rariùsve terminales, sæpiùs racemosi, rarissimè corymbosi vel paniculati.* Præfloratio *quincuncialis* (Dec.). Auguste de St. Hilaire, Histoire des plantes les plus remarquables du Brésil, p. 130.

G. *odoratissima;* foliis obovatis utrinque obtusis brevè petiolatis, spicis brevissimis axillaribus multifloris subsessilibus, staminibus quinque omnibus fertilibus.

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* Aublet, with whom this name originated, does not explain its meaning.

Frutex *caule, in caldario, simplici, 2-pedali, pollicem crasso fusco.* Folia *pedalia v. bipedalia, atroviridia, glaberrima, pellucido-punctata (punctis in folio mortuo nunc opacis nigerrimis).* Spicæ 1 *v.* 1½ *unciales, densissimè multifloræ, petiolis vix duplò longiores.* Bracteæ *subulatæ, rigidæ.* Calyx *tubulosus, apice 5-dentatus, dentibus obtusis, inæqualibus, apice recurvis.* Petala 5, *linearia, concava, apice patentia, unguibus in tubum cylindraceum calyce longiorem connatis.* Staminum *urceolus cylindricus, antheris 5, lineari-ovatis, bilocularibus, fertilibus, laciniis corollæ alternis.* Discus *cylindraceus, carnosus, 5-dentatus, ovario longior.* Ovarium *5-loculare.* Stylus *unicus, urceolo staminum brevior.* Stigma *capitatum.* Fructus *quem vidi constitit è cocco unico bivalvi monospermo chartaceo* (fig. 1) *ab endocarpio cartilagineo pariter bivalvi* (fig. 2) *separabili, et coccis* 4 *minimis abortivis ad basin* (fig. 1, *a*). Semen *solitarium, ascendens* (fig. 3), *hilo magno suberoso endocarpio adhærente* (fig. 3, *a*, *et* fig. 4, *a*). Testa *cartilaginea, è regione hili dilatata, cava.* Embryo *curvus, quoad hilum transversus, exalbuminosus,* radiculâ *crassâ, cylindraceâ, inferâ,* cotyledonibus *corrugatis, complicatis;* plumulâ *conspicuâ.*

This most fragrant plant was sent to the Horticultural Society from Rio Janeiro by the late Sir Henry Chamberlayne. It grows in the stove, the constant heat of which is indispensable to it, to the height of about two feet, and is covered nearly to the bottom with its broad, deep green leaves: its stem has no disposition to divide into branches, so that it has hitherto not been increased.

When in flower, the whole atmosphere of the hothouse is perfumed as if with jasmines, and the period of blossoming lasts some time. It thrives in a mixture of peat and loam, in a pot plunged in a tanpit. The flowering season is May.

J. L.

1421

KENNÉDYA* inophýlla.

Close-headed Kennedya.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ *Juss.*—(*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 86.)

KENNEDYA.—*Suprà, vol.* 11. *p.* 944.

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§ 2. *Foliis 3-foliolatis, carinâ vexillo et alis breviore.* De C.

K. *inophylla;* foliolis 3 cuneatis mucronatis basi attenuatis suprà pilosiusculis subtùs sericeis, stipulis ovatis acutis, pedunculis foliis longioribus flores 15-20 densè umbellato-capitatos apice gerentibus.

K. inophylla. *Hort.*

Caulis *fruticosus, scandens.* Folia *in genere magna, 3-foliolata, foliolis cuneatis, basi attenuatis, apice mucronatis v. cuspidatis, suprà atroviridibus, pilosiusculis, infrà sericeis, pallidioribus.* Stipulæ *ovatæ, acutæ, sericeæ;* stipellæ *subulatæ.* Pedunculi *rigidi, erecti, pilis nigris parcè vestiti.* Flores 15-20, *in capitulo subumbellato densè congesti.* Calyx *pilis nigris appressis densissimè tectus, bilabiatus, labio superiore bilobo, inferiore tridentato.* Vexillum *basi maculâ pallidè viridi instructum, alis et carinâ longius.* Stamina *diadelpha.* Stigma *capitatum.*

This fine species appears to have been first raised from New Holland seeds in the Royal Gardens at Kew. Mr. Low, in whose Nursery our drawing was made, informs us that it was received from Mr. Aiton, in exchange for other New Holland plants, about five years ago, under the name of Kennedya inophylla. The plant from which the figure was taken had been struck from a cutting about eighteen months previous; in July 1830 it was planted in a border of sandy peat and loam, in a propagating house which stands fronting the north; and in April 1831 it had acquired the height of four feet, and was covered with

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* Named after Mr. Kennedy, late partner in the firm of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Nurserymen, Hammersmith.

flowers. Mr. Low finds it the strongest grower of all the Kennedyas.

Most nearly related to Kennedya coccinea, which differs in being a more slender plant, with smaller leaves, and heads with much fewer flowers in them (never more than 5 or 6), while in K. inophylla the number varies from 15 to 20.

The deep pitch-black hairs with which the calyxes of this species are clothed, give the inflorescence a remarkable appearance, and form an excellent back-ground for the lively red flowers to repose on.

J. L.

CÁSSIA* Herbertiana.

Mr. Herbert's Cassia.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 86.)

CASSIA.—*Suprà, vol.* 1. *fol.* 83.

C. *Herbertiana;* foliolis sub-5-jugis lanceolatis suprà glabriusculis subtùs petiolis ramulisque pubescentibus, glandulâ parvâ sessili inter paria supremis 2 exceptis, leguminibus ......

Frutex 8-9-*pedalis, erectus, apice ramosus.* Ramuli *subangulati, pubescentes.* Folia *ferè semper quinquejuga, foliolis lanceolatis, æqualibus;* stipulæ *minimæ, lineares, acuminatæ; petiolus pubescens; glandulæ inter omnia paria, duobus supremis exceptis, minimæ, oblongæ, sessiles, lutescentes.* Racemi *axillares et terminales, subcorymbosi, foliis breviores.* Sepala *obtusissima.* Petala *sulphurea, ovata, obtusa.* Staminum *duo elongata, perfecta, cætera subsessilia, effœta.*

A native of Barbadoes, whence seeds were received by the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert. by whom our specimens were communicated in Noven oer last.

It requires the heat of a stove, where it forms a shrub about 8 or 9 feet high. Like the rest of its genus, it will no doubt strike freely from cuttings.

The pods of this species being unknown, it is uncertain to what division of the genus it belongs. Most likely it should be placed near C. crotalarioides, which is distinguished by its more compact habit, and by the elongated form of the glands between the leaflets. These curious

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* See fol. 1310.

glands, the use or nature of which no one knows, grow in this species from between every pair of leaflets except the two uppermost; but, by a mistake of our draughtsman, they are represented as proceeding from between every pair.

J. L.

Pub. by J. Ridgway 169, Piccadilly July 1 1835

HÓVEA* purpúrea.

Purple Hovea.

MONADELPHIA, OR DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA*.

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Trib.* Loteæ *De C.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 86.)
HOVEA.—Suprà, vol. 4. *p.* 280.

H. *purpurea ;* foliis lineari-oblongis obtusis mucronulatis suprà glabris subtùs tomentosis, pedicellis petiolo brevioribus geminis.
H. purpurea. *Sweet's Flora australasica, no.* 13.

Frutex *ramosus, dumosus, ramis crassiusculis, teretibus v. leviter angulatis, tomentosis.* Folia *lineari-oblonga, obtusa, apice mucronulata v. callosa, suprà atroviridia, glabra, infrà densè nunc ferrugineo-tomentosa ; in spontaneis vix reticulata.* Stipulæ *minimæ, subulatæ, tomentosæ.* Flores *gemini, axillares, pedicellis petiolo brevioribus, tribracteatis ;* bracteolis *ovatis, obtusis, appressis, ferrugineo-tomentosis : duabus superioribus calyci ferè æqualibus, inferiore minore et magis remotâ.* Calyx *densè tomentosus, labio superiore truncato emarginato, inferiore tridentato.* Flores *purpurei.* Vexillum *erectum, subrotundo-ovatum, emarginatum, basi maculâ pallidâ viridi.* Stamina *monadelphia.*

A New Holland plant, recently introduced into our Gardens. Our drawing was made in March last, at the Nursery of Messrs. Low and Co. of Clapton, lately Messrs. Mackay and Co.

It is a greenhouse shrub of much beauty, flowering freely, and having a neat, healthy foliage. In the summer it will grow in the open air; but it must be removed back into the greenhouse upon the approach of frost.

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* Named in compliment to Mr. Anthony Pantaleon Hove, a Polish gentleman, by whom many rare plants, from the east of Europe and west of Asia, have been introduced to our Gardens.

It may be propagated by striking, under a bell-glass, in pure white sand, young cuttings; which are afterwards to be shifted into a mixture of equal parts of peat and light sandy loam.

J. L.

NOTE.

The Nursery of Mr. Mackay at Clapton, from which this plant was obtained, is now under the direction of Mr. Hugh Low, who has been eight years foreman in the establishment, and to whose careful management, the success that has attended the raising the many important collections received by Messrs. Mackay and Co. during that period, is very much to be attributed. We rejoice to find that this valuable depôt of New Holland plants is to remain in such skilful hands.

1424

RÚBUS* spectábilis.

Shewy Bramble.

ICOSANDRIA *POLYGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ROSACEÆ *Jussieu.*—(*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 81.)

RUBUS.—*Suprà, vol.* 6. *fol.* 461.

R. *spectabilis;* caule erecto fruticoso subaculeato tereti, foliis ternatis trilobisve, foliolis membranaceis ovato-rhomboideis nunc cordatis inæqualiter duplicato-serratis subtùs leviter pilosis viridibus, pedunculis axillaribus terminalibusque solitariis pubescentibus, floribus nutantibus, calycibus campanulatis tomentosis subsetosis: laciniis ovatis, petalis ovatis obtusis venosis.

R. spectabilis. *Pursh fl. amer. septentr.* 1. *p.* 348. *t.* 16. *De Cand. prodr.* 2. 559.

Frutex *erectus,* 3-4 *pedalis, nullo modo surculosus.* Folia *lætè viridia; nunc ternata, foliolo impari petiolato, sæpè cordato, nunc triloba foliolis confluentibus; stipulæ subulatæ.* Flores, *in cultis pauci, in spontaneis copiosi, nutantes, petalis atro-roseis.* Fructus ......

From the figure of this plant in Pursh's Flora of North America, great expectations were entertained of it as an ornamental plant; and when a few individuals were raised from Mr. Douglas's seeds by the Horticultural Society, it was supposed to be one of the most valuable species in his collection. The plants, however, that have hitherto flowered are by no means so beautiful as they were expected to be. Their petals, indeed, are of a rich deep rose colour, and the foliage is of a bright fresh green; but the blossoms are produced too sparingly to cause any striking effect. The accompanying drawing is a faithful representation of the state of the plants that flowered in the Garden of the Horticultural Society. We, however,

* Rubus is said by De Théis to come from the Celtic *rub*, red.

feel confident that R. spectabilis will, as it grows older, vindicate its claim to beauty; for in the wild specimens we find the leaves three or four times as large, and the flowers produced in great profusion.

It grows freely either in common garden soil, or in peat, and is very hardy, suffering only from the late frosts of spring. It blossoms in April and May, and strikes readily from cuttings under a hand-glass, treated like those of China Roses.

Mr. Douglas found it commonly on the north-west coast of America, from 40° to 52° N. latitude.

J. L.

BÉRBERIS* Aquifólium.

Holly-leaved Berberry.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. BERBERIDEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 30.)

BERBERIS.—Suprà, vol. 12. *fol.* 1176.

B. *Aquifolium;* foliis 2-4-jugis cum impare, foliolis ovato-lanceolatis repando-dentatis lucidis reticulato-venosis, dentibus utrinque 7-14 spinosis, racemis fasciculatis cernuis.

Berberis Aquifolium. *Pursh fl. amer. sept.* 1. *p.* 219. *t.* 4. *Nuttall gen. of north am. pl. Hooker fl. boreal. amer.* 1. 29. *excluso synonymo* B. *repentis.*

? Berberis pinnata. *Hooker l. c.*

Berberis nervosa. *Pursh l. c. quoad flores.*

Mahonia Aquifolium. *De Cand. syst.* 2. *p.* 18. *Prodr.* 1. 108.

Mahonia diversifolia. *Sweet's British flower-garden.*

Frutex *erectus, foliis valdè onustus.* Gemmæ *v.* Alabastra *squamis membranaceis, deciduis.* Folia *pinnata, sempervirentia, lucida,* 2-4-*juga, cum impare; foliola sessilia, oblongo-ovata, v. ovato-lanceolata, spinoso-dentata, repanda, dentibus* 7-14 *utrinque, venis reticulatim ordinatis; petiolo continuo, haud nodis tumidis articulatim divisis interrupto.* Racemi *terminales, multiflori, fasciculati, cernui.* Flores *lutei.* Sepala 6, *patentia, quorum tria exteriora minora, dorso coccinea, extùs bracteolis tribus stipata.* Petala 6, *apice bidentata, intùs glandulosa.*

A native of North-west America, where it was originally discovered by Mr. Menzies, and more recently by Mr. Douglas, who found it forming a bush five or six feet high, in hilly woods, from the source of the river Columbia to its confluence with the ocean.

In our Gardens it is a very ornamental evergreen, already two feet high, and remarkable for the extremely

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* See fol. 1176.

lucid surface of its leaves, which, when they first appear in the spring, are of a delicate reddish cast, but become a deep rich green towards the autumn.

It is perfectly hardy, requiring no protection even in the most severe weather: it seems disposed to produce fruit, in which case it will be easy to increase it; but otherwise it will long continue a plant of much rarity, because of the difficulty of making it strike from layers, the only way in which cultivators succeed in propagating either this or B. fascicularis. In the Horticultural Society's Garden, where our drawing was made, it grows equally well both in peat among American plants, and in common garden soil. The flowering season is March and April.

From B. Aquifolium, we distinguished, at fol. 1176, a pinnated Berberry, sold in the Nurseries of North America, by the name of B. repens. This very distinct species has since been referred to the subject of the present article, without being considered even as a variety. They are, nevertheless, so different, that it may be doubted whether any two species of the genus are more truly distinct. B. repens is a dwarf, glaucous-leaved plant, creeping very much at its roots, and therefore propagated easily: its leaves have a surface destitute of all polish; the outline of its leaflets is roundish-oblong; and there is nothing of a repand character in its dentations, which are also much less spiny.

B. Aquifolium is much more like B. fascicularis, a native of California and Mexico; but the latter is known by its dull-green leaves, glaucous beneath, the leaflets of which are always more than 4, smaller, and more taper-pointed.

As B. fascicularis is constitutionally so impatient of cold as to require protection in our mildest winters, we cannot help doubting whether the Nutka and other northern specimens referred to that species in the *Flora Boreali-Americana*, are not rather small-leaved states of B. Aquifolium, especially as the latter is known to grow in Nutka. Had the specimens been named by any Botanist less accurate and experienced than Dr. Hooker, we should have felt persuaded that such was really the fact.

J. L.

1426

BÉRBERIS* glumácea.

Glumaceous Berberry.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Berberideæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 30.)

BERBERIS.—Suprà, vol. 12. *fol.* 1176.

B. *glumacea ;* foliis 3-8-jugis cum impare, jugo inferiore à petioli basi longè distante, foliolis oblongo-lanceolatis dentatis basi obliquis triplinerviis, dentibus utrinque subseptem spinosis, nodis petiolorum tumidis, racemis subgeminis elongatis è squamis glumaceis induratis ortis.

Mahonia glumacea. *De Cand. syst.* 2. *p.* 18. *Prodr.* 1. 109.

Berberis glumacea. *Spreng. syst.* 2. 120. *Römer et Schultes*, 10. *p.* 19.

Berberis nervosa. *Pursh fl. amer. sept.* 1. *p.* 219. *t.* 5, quoad folia. *Dec. syst. l. c. Prodr. l. c. Römer et Schultes' l. c. Hooker fl. bor. amer.* 1. 29.

Fruticulus *in hortis ferè acaulis, ramis nullis, sempervirens.* Gemmæ *v.* Alabastra *squamis lineari-lanceolatis, rigidis, imbricatis.* Folia *pinnata, in plantâ juniore 3-juga cum impare, in adultioribus 6-8-juga, petiolo basi dilatato, nunc utrinque quasi stipulato, ad nodos tumido ; foliolis omnibus à basi petioli remotis, oblongo-lanceolatis, planis, spinoso-dentatis, nitore nullo in superficie, glaucescentibus, sæpiùs purpureo obscuro undique suffusis, triplinerviis basi valdè obliquis.* Racemi *solitarii, gemini, ternive, elongati, strictissimi, floribus luteis, quàm in B. Aquifolio majoribus.* Sepala 6, *in globum conniventia,* 3 *exteriora minora, interiora valdè concava, extùs bracteolis tribus membranaceis sepalis exterioribus æqualibus stipata.* Petala 6, *apice bidentata, intùs glandulosa.*

This species was found by Mr. Douglas in shady pine woods, "at the mouth of the river Columbia," where it was seen in great abundance.

It grows very slowly in the Garden of the Horticultural Society in peat borders among American plants, in the shade of which it seems to delight. At present, the hard

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* See fol. 1176.

woody stems are perfectly simple, and not more than an inch or two high; and there is no trace of any offset by which it can be increased. It is, however, setting its fruit freely, so that it is likely to become a common plant.

It is very hardy, but it cannot bear that the extremity of its stem should be removed. It seems as if it had no, or very little, power of developing new axillary buds when the terminal one is destroyed; so that if injured, it either dies outright, or remains in a stunted state.

The leaves are remarkable for the deep purple they acquire in the autumn. The flowering season is March and April.

Berberis nervosa of Pursh is a spurious species, made up of the leaves of B. glumacea and the flowers of B. Aquifolium, and therefore must be expunged from the genus. This error was, we believe, first detected by Mr. Douglas, from an inspection of Pursh's specimens in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium; and it was on this account that all the plants distributed by the Horticultural Society have been named B. glumacea.

J. L.

HOVEA* lanceolata; *var.* linearis.

Linear-leaved lanceolate Hovea.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. Leguminosæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 86.)

HOVEA.—Suprà, vol. 4. *fol.* 280.

H. *lanceolata;* foliis lanceolatis mucronatis subtùs pubescentibus, floribus axillaribus geminis, ramis vimineis. *De Cand. prod.* 2. 115.

H. lanceolata. *Bot. mag. t.* 1624.

β. linearis; foliis linearibus.

Frutex, *ramis vimineis, gracilibus, pubescentibus.* Folia *linearia, mucronata, apice reflexa, subtùs leviter pubescentia, utrinque grossè reticulata.* Flores *axillares, gemini, brevissimè pedicellati, purpurei, alis atrioribus.*

A native of New Holland, whence it was introduced some years ago. It differs from the true Hovea lanceolata in the narrowness of its leaves, but is evidently a mere variety.

Our drawing was made in the Nursery of Messrs. Low and Co., of Clapton, in March last.

A slender greenhouse plant, readily increased by cuttings. The *branches* are covered with a very short brown down. The *leaves* are linear, with a little down beneath, a mucronate recurved point, and very coarse reticulations. The *flowers* grow in pairs, from the axillæ of the leaves, and are a violet purple, with darker-coloured wings.

J. L.

* See fol. 1423.

NOTE.

We are reminded by an advertisement upon the Wrapper of the present Number of the Botanical Register, that the collection of plants formed by the late Mr. Robert Barclay is about to be sold by auction on the 9th and 10th of August. While we lament, in common with all Botanists, that so valuable and interesting an assemblage of rare plants should be dispersed, we at the same time invite the attention of our readers to the circumstance, and recommend them to avail themselves of an opportunity that seldom occurs of increasing their collections. Mr. Barclay's hothouses are known to be particularly rich in Madagascar, Isle of France, and Mexican plants: many of his specimens are probably unique.

MAXILLÁRIA* tetragóna.

Four-cornered Maxillaria.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ *Juss.* § Vandeæ *Lindl.* — (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 262.)

MAXILLARIA.—Suprà, vol. 11. *fol.* 897.

M. *tetragona;* pseudobulbis ovatis tetragonis, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis plicatis solitariis, floribus radicalibus solitariis pseudobulbis brevioribus, sepalis oblongis obtusis patulis, petalis conformibus paulò minoribus, labello carnoso ventricoso trilobo erecto: lobis lateralibus parvis acutis intermedio ovato extùs convexo, disci appendice carnoso tabulari incumbente.

Pseudobulbi *ovati, tetragoni, rugosi, apice nigri.* Folia *oblongo-lanceolata, plicata, acuta, petiolata.* Flores *odorem violæ spirantes, virides, solitarii, radicales, inflati, pseudobulbis breviores.* Sepala *subglobosa, concava, apice recurva, acuta, carnosa, purpureo leviter tincta; lateralia basi in cornu producta, cum basi producta columnæ connata, fundo atropurpureo.* Petala *acuta, sepalis paulò minora.* Labellum *sepalis minus, ventricosum, carnosum, utrinque basi cordatum, apice trilobum: lobis lateralibus brevibus, acutis, intermedio ovato, mucronato; extùs subviride marginibus maculatis, intùs atropurpureum, fasciatum, subpubescens; appendix disci magna, carnosa, truncata, incumbens.* Columna *carnosa, cuneata.* Anthera *unilocularis, loculo marginato, anticè membranacea.* Pollinia 4, *obliquè collateralia, inæqualia, caudiculâ lineari, glandulâ obovatâ, cuspidatâ.*

A native of Rio Janeiro, whence it was imported by the Horticultural Society. Our drawing was made in the Chiswick Garden in June 1830.

This species is rather a shy grower, and is by no means remarkable for beauty; the latter quality is compensated for by its fragrance, which resembles fresh violets. The

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* So named in consequence of the resemblance between the column and labellum, and the jaws or *maxillæ* of some animal.

structure of the labellum is highly curious: in the inside grows a large, fleshy, deep-purple body, which gradually passes into the labellum at the lower margin; but anteriorly it projects into a distinct lobe, resembling a shovel, glued to the face of the labellum.

J. L.

Pub by J. Ridgway 169. Piccadilly Aug. 1. 1831. S. W.

SÁLVIA* foliósa.

Leafy Mexican Sage.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Labiatæ *Jussieu.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, p. 239.)
SALVIA.—Suprà, vol. 16. *fol.* 1356.

S. *foliosa;* caule herbaceo erecto pubescente; foliis petiolatis, lato-ovatis acutis basi subcordatis, racemis laxis, verticillastris paucifloris, foliis floralibus bracteæformibus fusco-membranaceis deciduis, calycis labio superiore integro dentibusque labii inferioris acutis, corollæ tubo subincluso sub fauce inflato, labio superiore erecto integro, inferioris lobo medio lato emarginato, genitalibus exsertis, connectivis posticè clavatis connatis edentulis, stylo glabro subintegro.—*Benth. ined.*

Caulis *herbaceus, erectus, pedalis, sesquipedalisve, valdè ramosus, tetragonus, pubescens, præsertim in faciebus duabus oppositis, ætate subglabratus.* Folia *numerosa,* 1½-2 *pollices longa, latissimè ovata, acuta, grossè crenata, basi rotundata vel cordata, membranacea, sæpè bullata, juniora petiolique pubescentes, demùm glabrata, subtùs pallidiora;* floralia *bracteæformia, sessilia, ovato-lanceolata, calyce subbreviora, acuta, membranacea, glabra, fuscescentia, decidua.* Verticillastri *laxi, sæpiùs sexflori, in racemis terminalibus* 2-5-*pollicaribus dispositi, inferiores remoti.* Calyces *breviter pedunculati, ovato-campanulati, post anthesin inflati, sæpiùs colorati, striati, pubescentes,* labio superiore *integro,* inferiore *bilobo lobis omnibus erectis subæqualibus, lato-ovatis acutis.* Corolla *cærulea, extùs glabra, tubo sub fauce parùm inflata, dentes calycinas non superante.* Labium superius *suberectum, inferiori brevius, integrum,* inferius *patens, lobis rotundatis, medio latissimo emarginato.* Genitalia *exserta.* Stamina *sterilia minutissima; fertilium connectiva posticè clavata, edentula, ferè ad apicem connexa, anticè libera, filiformia; antheris unilocularibus, oblongis, ferè ad basin adnatis.* Stylus *glaberrimus, filiformis, coloratus, lobo inferiore brevissimo subnullo.* Achenia *triquetra, lævia.*—Bentham.

A native of Mexico, where seeds were collected by Mr. Graham, the same gentleman to whom we are indebted

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* See fol. 1205.

for Salvia fulgens, and several other valuable additions to our collections.

It is a hardy annual plant, flowering in August and September, and readily propagated by seeds.

Our drawing was made in the Garden of the Horticultural Society in September last. For the specific character and description, we are indebted to Mr. Bentham.

J. L.

BÁNKSIA* quércifolia.

Oak-leaved Banksia.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. PROTEACEÆ *Juss.* — (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 68.)

BANKSIA.—Suprà, vol. 8. *fol.* 688.

B. *quercifolia;* foliis oblongo-cuneatis subtruncatis glabris serrato-incisis mucronatis, perianthii laminis aristatis! folliculis glabriusculis. *Brown in Linn. trans.* 10. *p.* 210. *Prodr.* 396. *Römer et Schultes,* 3. 443.

This shrub is a native of Lewin's Land, in New Holland, whence it is said to have been introduced in 1805. It appears to flower very rarely, as no figure has yet found its way into our periodical Botanical works. For the opportunity of making the present drawing, we are indebted to Mr. Lee, of Hammersmith, in whose conservatory it blossomed in April last.

The branches and leaves are entirely destitute of pubescence: the latter are oblong, wedge-shaped, tapering gradually to the base, with very regular toothings, each of which is terminated by a bristle. The heads of flowers are on short stalks, and about three inches in length. The segments of the calyx are remarkably reflexed, and each elongated into a slender, subulate, brown point, which is what Mr. Brown calls being aristate, covered with hairs of the same nature as those upon the rest of the calyx, except that they are shorter.

The follicles, which we have not seen, are said to be nearly smooth. J. L.

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* See fol. 1316.

Pub by J. Ridgway 169 Piccadilly

J. Watts. sc.

CHEIRÁNTHUS* mutábilis.

Changeable Wall-flower.

TETRADYNAMIA *SILIQUOSA.*

Nat. ord. Cruciferæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 14.)

CHEIRANTHUS.—Suprà, vol. 3. *fol.* 219.

C. *mutabilis;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis acuminatis argutè serratis pube adpressâ bipartitâ subpubescentibus, caule frutescente ramoso. *De Cand. syst. vol.* 2. *p.* 183.

α; C. mutabilis. *L'Hérit. stirp. nov.* 1. *p.* 92. *Bot. mag. t.* 195. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 517.

β; C. longifolius. *Vent. malm. t.* 83. *Pers. synops.* 2. *p.* 201.

Hesperis longifolia. *Poir. suppl.* 3. 195.

Caulis *fruticosus, erectus, teres, griseus,* 2-3-*pedalis.* Rami *patentes, juniores vix subangulati.* Folia *sparsa, lineari-lanceolata, utrinque acuta, tenuia, basi in petiolum subattenuata, argutè hinc indè serrata,* 3 *poll. longa,* 3 *lin. lata, primâ fronte glabra, virentia, sub lente pube sparsâ stellatâ instructa.* Racemi *multiflori.* Pedicelli *filiformes, erecti,* 4 *lin. longi.* Calyx *subcompressus,* 4 *lin. longus.* Flores *versicolores, in var. α nascentes ochroleuci, in var. β nascentes albi, in utrâque adulti lilacino-purpurascentes.* Petalorum *ungues calyci æquales aut paulò longiores, laminæ ovatæ aut obovatæ, patentes,* 4 *lin. longæ.* Siliquæ *erectæ, juniores cano-tomentosæ, sessiles super torum;* stylo *filiformi et* stigmate *bilobo terminatæ.* Pedicelli *florum* 2-3 *lin. longi.*—De Cand. l. c.

A beautiful half-shrubby plant, seldom seen in our Gardens, although far from being recently introduced. It is a native of Teneriffe, where seeds were collected by P. B. Webb, Esq., and sent to England to Mr. Young, of Milford, near Godalming, by whom a specimen in flower was sent to us in April last.

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* The Arabians called species of this genus *kheiri*, whence the word Cheiranthos has been compounded by the addition of the Greek for flower.

The changeableness in colour of the petals is most remarkable; born pale lilac, they gradually alter to purple, so that many tints are present at the same time upon one raceme.

It requires the protection of a greenhouse in winter, and may be propagated by cuttings of the young wood struck in heat under a bell-glass.

J. L.

RANÚNCULUS* créticus; *var.* macrophyllus.

Large-leaved Candian Crowfoot.

POLYANDRIA *POLYGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Ranunculaceæ *Juss.* — (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 6.)

RANUNCULUS L.—*Calyx* 5-sepalus, sepalis basi non solutis deciduis. *Petala* 5, rarius 10, intùs basi squamulâ foveolâve nectariferâ instructa. *Stamina ovaria*que indefinita. *Caryopsides* ovatæ, subcompressæ, in mucronem aut cornu semine vix longius desinentes, læves striatæ aut tuberculatæ, in capitulum globosum cylindraceumve dispositæ.—*De Cand. syst.* 1. 231.

R. *creticus;* foliis cauleque molliter subhirsutis, radicalibus petiolatis cordatis orbiculatis subincisis dentatis, caulinis sessilibus tripartitis, lobis oblongis obtusis apice subdentatis, caule ramoso multifloro, calyce appresso. *De Cand. prodr.* 1. 29.
R. creticus latifolius. *Clus. hist.* 1. *p.* 239. *f.* 1.
R. creticus. *Linn. sp.* 775. *Willd. sp.* 2. 1313. *De Cand. syst.* 1. 264.
β. *macrophyllus;* foliis minus villosis, majoribus, profundiùs lobatis, dentibus paulò rotundioribus. *De Cand. l. c.*
R macrophyllus. *Desf. fl. atl.* 1. 437.

Folia *radicalia orbiculata, cordata, longè petiolata, lobata, subduplicato-dentata, pilosa, præsertim subtùs et in petiolo ubi pili patentes sunt.* Caulis *ascendens, 2-pedalis, teres, pilosus.* Folia *caulina subsessilia, tripartita, dentata; floralia tripartita, integerrima.* Calyx *patens, sepalis acuminatis, pilosis.* Petala *oblonga, basi attenuata, obtusa, calyce triplo longiora.*

This is well figured by Clusius, and a representation of it is said, by M. De Candolle, to exist among Aubriet's drawings in the Museum at Paris: that which we now publish is the first coloured figure.

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* Some think, as these plants are called Ranunculus in Latin, which is evidently derived from *rana,* a frog, and also βατραχιον in Greek, which signifies the same thing, that their name has been formed in consequence of their growing in moist or marshy places. But Smith remarks, that the original βατραχιον is Ranunculus asiaticus, which inhabits dry corn-fields: hence he infers that the name refers to the divisions in the leaves, which resemble a frog's foot.

Introduced so long ago as the year 1658, when it was cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Oxford; but it seems to have been lost latterly. The specimen from which our drawing was taken was obligingly communicated by Mr. William Young, Nurseryman, Milford, near Godalming, along with several other rare plants found in Teneriffe and the neighbouring islands by P. B. Webb, Esq.

Requires the protection of a frame in winter, but grows freely in the open air in the summer: the specimen we examined flowered in the Greenhouse in April last. The root is perennial. It is increased either by seeds or division of its roots.

Ranunculus cortusæfolius and R. grandifolius of the Rev. Mr. Lowe (*Primitiæ Floræ et Faunæ Maderæ*, p. 38) are both distinguished by their great branching panicles.

J. L.

EULÓPHIA* Mackaiána.

Mr. Mackay's Eulophia.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ *Jussieu.* § Vandeæ *Lindley.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, p. 262.)
EULOPHIA. — *Suprà, vol.* 7. *fol.* 686.

E. *Mackaiana;* foliis lorato-lanceolatis striatis apice recurvis racemo brevioribus, bracteis ovatis concavis ovario brevioribus, sepalis petalisque oblongo-lanceolatis acutis maculatis undulatis, labelli lobo medio maximo obcordato versùs basin callo transverso lunato, calcare brevissimo.
Zygopetalum Mackaii. *Hooker in Bot. mag. t.* 2748.

This most lovely species is, of all the Orchideous tribe, one of the most deserving cultivation; not only because of the size and rich colours of its flowers, but also because it succeeds well with ordinary care, and blossoms frequently.

We have not seen it thriving better than in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, where it is grown in pots filled with moss or rotten wood, and hung by wires from the rafters of the stove.

It is readily increased by separating the pseudobulbs, with a few roots attached to them.

A native of Brazil, whence it appears to have been originally introduced by Mr. Mackay, of the Dublin College Botanic Garden. Flowers in winter and spring.

The leaves are a foot and a half long, deep green, and rather fleshy, arising from a very short hidden stem, which

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* So named by Mr. Brown, from εὔλοφος, having a handsome crest; in allusion to the usual character of the labellum, bearing elevated lines or ridges.

gradually swells, and becomes a green pseudobulb, of an ovate or oblong figure. The scape is radical, and a foot and a half or two feet high, sometimes bearing as many as 6 or 8 flowers expanded at once. They are less perishable than those of many of the Orchis tribe; their sepals and petals are greenish, spotted with irregular blotches of brownish purple; the labellum is a bright blue, deeply stained with darker lines, and has at its base a remarkable fleshy, elevated, lunate, transverse ridge.

Eulophia is readily known among the genera most nearly allied to it, by its ascending sepals and crested calcarate labellum: the crest is seen under various forms, sometimes as a few elevated lines, sometimes as a number of thick ridges, or, as in the present case, in the form of a thick transverse hump. The length of the spur is very variable.

Our drawing was made in the Garden of the Horticultural Society in November 1828.

J. L.

1434

MIRBÉLIA?* Baxtéri.

Baxter's Mirbelia.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Leguminosæ *Juss.* Tribus *Sophoreæ* De Cand.—(*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 87.)
MIRBELIA.—Suprà, vol. 12. *fol.* 1041.

M.? *Baxteri;* foliis oppositis stipulatis oblongis obtusis subcrenatis mucronulatis sessilibus subtùs leviter sericeis, racemis capitatis 4-5-floris terminalibus, calyce reflexo.
Mirbelia Baxteri. *Mackay's catalogue.*

Frutex *prostratus, subscandens, ramis filiformibus, subsericeis.* Folia *opposita, sessilia, leviter crenata, mucronulata, subtùs subsericea, vix reticulata.* Flores *lutei, in capitulis pedunculatis, terminalibus, 4-5-floris congesti.* Calyx *paulò infra basin bibracteolatus, campanulatus, bilabiatus, pilosus, labio superiore bifido, inferiore tripartito; laciniis omnibus recurvis.* Petala *vitellina;* vexillum *duplò latius quàm longum, retusum, basi rubromaculatum;* alæ *subpatentes, vexillo breviores;* carina *ventricosa, obtusa.* Stamina 10, *libera, inæqualia, ascendentia.* Ovarium *pedicellatum, albovillosum, ovale, 4-spermum;* stylus *ascendens, glaber;* stigma *simplex.*

We on this occasion adopt the name by which this plant is cultivated in the Nurseries, although there can be no doubt that it belongs to some genus different from that in which it is provisionally placed. Its legumes not having been ripened in England, and the plant not being otherwise known to us, we have been constrained to leave it still unsettled.

It originally was sent us by Mr. Mackay, in June 1830, with the information that it had been raised from New Holland seeds received from Mr. Baxter about five years

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* So called in honour of the celebrated Mons. C. F. Brisseau-Mirbel, one of the most distinguished vegetable physiologists of our age, now director of the Jardin du Roi at Paris.

previously, and that it was a plant of a very straggling growth, well adapted to training against the trellis of a greenhouse, in which situation it will produce its flowers in very great abundance. Messrs. Low and Co. have since stated to us, that it is a remarkably free grower, running like Brachysema latifolia: it does not increase well by cuttings, but layers succeed better. The plant is always in flower except about three months in winter: it commenced flowering last February, and had not been a day without flowers till about a fortnight ago: at this time fresh blossoms are again about to expand.

Our drawing was made in the Clapton Nursery.

J. L.

S. Watts sc.

LUPÍNUS* Sabiniánus.

Yellow Perennial Lupine.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ *Juss.* § Papilionaceæ *De Cand.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 87.)
LUPINUS.—Suprà, vol. 13. *fol.* 1096.

L. *Sabinianus;* herbaceus, racemis subverticillatis cylindraceis multifloris, floribus ebracteatis, calyce villoso: labio superiore ovato-acuto inferiore cymbiformi revoluto, alis rotundatis vexilli magnitudine, carinâ acutâ, foliolis 7-12 lanceolatis acuminatis sericeis.
L. Sabinianus. *Douglas in herb. Hort. Soc.*

Perennis. Caules *erecti, 3-pedales, subpubescentes, parùm ramosi.* Folia *radicalia olivacea, subpedalia;* stipulis *minimis, adnatis, subulatis; foliolis numero incertis,* 9-12, *utrinque præcipuè subtùs sericeis;* caulina *minora, foliolis paucioribus.* Racemi *terminales, in spontaneâ* 8-9 *uncias longi, densi, sed subverticillati. Rachis, bracteæ, pedicellique pubescentes.* Bracteæ *citissimè deciduæ, subulatæ, floribus longiores.* Flores *lutei.* Vexillum *subrotundum, subemarginatum.* Alæ *oblongæ, obtusæ, paulò ventricosæ, vexilli magnitudine;* carina *acuta, multò angustior, æquilonga, margine superiore leviter ciliato.* Stamina 5 *longiora, carinæ ferè æqualia, antheris rotundis;* 5 *breviora, antheris linearibus.*

A native of North-west America, where it was found by Mr. Douglas at the junction of Lewis and Clarke's River with the Colombia, growing on the subalpine range of mountains.

It flowered this year, for the first time, in the Garden of the Horticultural Society in May, and has since produced a few seeds. It is, however, a very difficult plant to manage; it does not grow readily in any soil or situation that has yet been tried, and its racemes of flowers, however beautiful, are by no means so handsome as in its native

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* See fol. 1198.

country, where they grow eight or nine inches long. Of a considerable number of plants originally raised by Mr. Munro, three only have survived, and they are not in good health. It is, nevertheless, not a tender plant, death not ensuing after hard frosts, or in consequence of exposure to cold, but rather in the spring and summer, when it ought to be in the full vigour of growth. It will scarcely bear transplanting.

As the first perennial Lupine with yellow flowers, it is an object of much interest: we trust it will not, by intermixture in our Gardens with purple-flowered species, lose those original and beautiful characters that have been conferred upon it by nature; or that at least some of it will continue to be preserved in its native purity.

J. L.

PÆÓNIA* albiflóra; *var.* Póttsii.

Potts's Chinese Pæony.

POLYANDRIA *TRIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Ranunculaceæ *Juss.* § Pæoniaceæ *De Cand.*—(*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, *p.* 6.)
PÆONIA.—*Suprà, vol.* 1. *fol.* 42.

Garden Variety.

This splendid plant originated in China, from which country it was brought in 1822, to the Horticultural Society, by the late Mr. John Potts, after whom Mr. Sabine, then Secretary to the Society, named it.

It is by far the handsomest of the varieties of P. albiflora, and, indeed, of the whole genus. At present it is extremely scarce; but it multiplies as freely as the other kinds, and will, no doubt, be soon more common. It flowers rather before P. albiflora fragrans and Humei, and later than P. albiflora Whitleii.

J. L.

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* Named after the physician Pæon, who is said to have employed the herb with success. Pliny's description is unusually intelligible, and leaves no doubt that the plant of the ancients is the same as that of the moderns.

PÝRUS* Bollwylleriána.

The Bollwyller Pear.

ICOSANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Pomaceæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, p. 83.)

PYRUS. — *Suprà, vol.* 6. *fol.* 514.

P. *Bollwylleriana;* foliis ovatis grossè serratis subtùs gemmisque tomentosis, corymbis multifloris. *De Cand. prodr.* 2. 634.
P. Pollwylleriana. *J. Bauh. hist.* 1. *p.* 59. *ic.*
P. Pollveria. *Linn. mant. pl.* 244. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 3. 208. *Spreng. syst. veg.* 2. 510.
P. irregularis. "*Du Roi*" sec. *Sprengel.*
P. Bollwylleriana. *De Cand. fl. Franc.* 6. 530.

"This species differs from the common Pear in its leaves being strongly toothed and downy underneath: in the wild state it is readily known from the Pear, which is glabrous, and has scarcely any denticulations in the leaves; but among the numerous cultivated varieties there are several intermediate between the two wild types, and probably hybrids created in our Gardens and Orchards.

"The Bollwyller Pear-tree grows in the woods round the town of that name in Alsace, where it was first noticed by J. Bauhin."

Such are the remarks made upon this plant by the learned M. De Candolle in his *Flore Française.* The only point in which we should differ from him is in attributing the origin of some of our Garden varieties to the intermixture of this and the common Pear. We, on the contrary, consider this so distinct from the latter, that, if it were not

* See fol. 1196.

for its fruit, we should have scarcely suspected the relationship of the two: it has the habit, leaves, and inflorescence, of P. Aria, rather than of P. communis; but it is no doubt abundantly distinct both from it and all other species. That the cultivated Pear does now comprehend the traces of more than one distinct species, as M. De Candolle has elsewhere suggested, we believe; but P. sinaica, nivalis, salvifolia, salicifolia, and their kindred, are more likely than this species to have intermixed with the common Pear.

A tree, with stout, erect branches, having the habit of P. Aria, and growing to about the same size. The *buds* are large and downy. *Leaves* on long stalks, deep green, coarsely and rather unevenly serrated, downy beneath. *Corymbs* of flowers very dense; the *calyx* covered with dense wool; the *petals* small and white. These are succeeded by a small number of little yellowish-orange turbinate pendulous fruit, which are austere and hard.

Of no value as a fruit, but common in Shrubberies as an ornamental tree. The Nurserymen graft it upon the Crabstock.

J. L.

ROSE Clare.

ICOSANDRIA *POLYGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Rosaceæ *Jussieu. (Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 81.)

ROSA.—Suprà, vol. 1. *fol.* 53.

Garden Variety.

This was sent from Italy by the gentleman whose name it bears, with several other very beautiful Roses. Its exact origin is not known to us. It has now for several years been growing against a west wall in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, but it does not appear likely to exceed the stature of five or six feet.

The great beauty of the variety consists in its constant flowering, and the deep rich crimson of its petals; besides which, its foliage is of a rich deep green, evergreen, and not more affected by cold than that of the common China Rose. One would think it a hybrid between Rosa indica and Rosa sempervirens, if either of those species possessed the deep tint found in its flowers; in that respect it agrees with R. semperflorens, but there is nothing else in its habit to indicate such a parentage. In its styles it conforms to Rosa sempervirens, of which it ought perhaps to be considered a domesticated variety.

It strikes freely from cuttings. J. L.

PIMELÉA* intermédia.

Intermediate Pimelea.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. THYMELÆÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 75.)

PIMELEA.—*Suprà, vol.* 15. *fol.* 1268.

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2 §. *Folia opposita; capitulum terminale; folia floralia rameis subsimilia.*
P. *intermedia;* foliis utrinque glabris lanceolatis acutis: floralibus 2-4 capitulo multò brevioribus, calycibus sericeis: tubo cylindraceo incurvo, ramis glabris.

Frutex, *ramis teretibus, pallidè viridibus, glabris.* Folia *parva, lanceolata, utrinque acuta, sessilia, internodiis paulò longiora; suprema, cæteris omninò similia, involucrum nunc diphyllum, nunc tetraphyllum, efformantia, floribus breviora.* Capitulum *multiflorum.* Flores *albidi, sericei, tubo gracili incurvo, laciniis limbi oblongis, obtusis, intùs glabris.*

A neat greenhouse shrub, native of King George's Sound, in New Holland, where it was found, in 1824, by Mr. William Baxter. Our drawing was made in Mr. Low's Nursery, at Clapton, in March last.

It is intermediate, as it were, between P. sylvestris and P. humilis, differing from the former in its silky calyx with a cylindrical tube, and from the latter in its acute leaves, of which the floral ones are smooth inside.

It succeeds well in a mixture of light sandy loam and peat, and increases readily by cuttings.

A *shrub,* with taper, pale green, smooth branches. *Leaves* small, lanceolate, acute at each end, sessile, rather longer than the internodia, the uppermost of the same form

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* See fol. 1268.

as the others, and constituting an involucrum of two or four leaves, shorter than the flowers. *Head* many-flowered. *Flowers* whitish, silky, with a slender incurved tube; the segments of the limb oblong, obtuse, smooth within.

J. L.

CRÓCUS* vérnus; *var.* píctus.

The painted Vernal Crocus.

TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Irideæ *Jussieu.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, p. 260.)
CROCUS. — *Suprà, vol.* 17. *fol.* 1416.

Crocus vernus pictus. *Sabine in hort. trans. vol.* 7. *tab.* 11. *f.* 15.

Garden Variety.

This is one of the handsomest of the varieties of C. vernus. We know nothing of its origin; but it has for some years been cultivated in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, where our drawing was made last spring. Mr. Sabine thus describes it in his paper upon Crocuses above referred to:

"Flowers early in the middle season, but not very freely. The leaves few, broad, and rather spreading. The tube and bases of the petals a shining rich dark purple; the petals large, broad, and obovate, forming an obovate flower, though not a very perfect one; the outer petals at back are most beautifully marked; from the spots at the base, at even distances from each other, rise from five to seven purple lines on a whitish ground; the lines towards the middle of the petals become feathered, and gradually widen till they are united in broad feathered patches of purple on the top; the backs of the inner petals are covered with large broad purple feathers on white ground, the inside of the outer petals is like the outside of the inner petals; the inside of the inner petals is beautifully feathered with purple and white. Stigmas deep yellow, very large, standing above the anthers." J. L.

* See fol. 1416.

ACÁCIA* leprósa.

Leprous Acacia.

POLYGAMIA *MONŒCIA.*

Nat. ord. Leguminosæ. § *Mimoseæ* De Cand. (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 87.)

ACACIA.—Suprà, vol. 2. *fol.* 98.

Sect. 1. foliis deformatis, nempè: foliolis sæpiùs præsertim in plantâ adultâ abortivis, petiolis dilatatis filiformibus, in Phyllodia nempè mutatis.

§ 1. Capitatæ, *floribus nempè in capitula globosa collectis, capitulis in pedunculo solitariis.* De C.

A. *leprosa;* stipulis subnullis, phyllodiis lineari-lanceolatis leproso-punctatis uninerviis basi attenuatis mucrone incurvo calloso terminatis glabris, ramulis angulato-sulcatis, capitulis 2-3 axillaribus, pediculis capitulo brevioribus cano-pubescentibus. *De Cand. prodr.* 2. 450.

A. dealbata. *Hort. Angl.*

A greenhouse shrub, native of New Holland, whence it was introduced two or three years ago by Mr. Tate. Our drawing was made from specimens communicated in January last under the name of Acacia dealbata.

It forms rather a handsome very upright bush, and, when we saw it, was covered with a profusion of pale-yellow blossoms.

A. leprosa owes its gray powdery appearance, not to the presence of hairs or scales on its surface, but to the exudation of a brittle concrete matter, which is readily removed by rubbing. A tendency to the formation of this is visible in A. dodonæifolia, and even in A. stricta, two supposed species, to which A. leprosa approaches so nearly

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* See fol. 1317.

that it is highly probable they will all be hereafter considered varieties of the same.

Branches slender, erect, deeply furrowed. *Phyllodia* linear-lanceolate, falcate, tapering to the base, obtuse at the point, which is formed by a short, brownish, recurved mucro; a minute gland is present just above the base; the central rib, and all the numerous lateral elevated veins, are covered with minute patches of whitish matter exuded through the cuticle, and giving the phyllodia a gray powdery appearance. *Peduncles* axillary, simple, divaricating, pubescent, 2 or 3 together, rather longer than, or about the same length as, the pale-yellow heads of flowers.

J. L.

1442.

GLADÍOLUS* psittácinus.

The Parrot Gladiole.

TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Irideæ *Jussieu.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 260.)

GLADIOLUS. — *Suprà, vol.* 2. *fol.* 169.

G. *psittacinus;* foliis ensiformibus medio costatis obscurè nervosis, floribus campanulatis, sepalis latè ovatis obtusis mucronulatis, petalis anterioribus lineari-oblongis supremo obovato convexo.

G. psittacinus. *Hooker in bot. mag. t.* 3032.

Caulis *cum foliis* 3-4-*pedalis, basi purpureus, supernè lætè virens, erectus.* Folia *ensiformia, acuminata, equitantia, medio subobliquè costato, costis quibusdam lateralibus obscurioribus.* Spicæ *terminales, pedales, bracteis spathaceis, purpurascentibus, tubo floris æqualibus.* Sepala *et petala lutea, coccineo punctata, striolata et marginata; genitalia petalo supremo appressa, breviora.*

We believe that the first introduction of this noble Gladiole took place in 1829, when it was obtained from the Prince of Salm Dyck, by Mr. Hitchin, of Norwich. Mr. Richard Harrison had previously seen it in the Garden at Leyden, where, however, it seems that different ideas are entertained upon the subject of liberality from what we are accustomed to meet with in most of the Gardens of Great Britain.

Our drawing was made from a plant that blossomed last July in the Nursery of Mr. Lee, of Hammersmith; almost immediately after which, we were favoured with noble specimens by Mr. Miller, of Bristol, accompanied by a beautiful drawing, executed with great skill by Miss Mintron.

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* The leaves of all the species being *sword*-shaped, a word expressive of that meaning is very appropriate.

We understand that the species grows very freely in the open border in the summer; but it will no doubt succeed with more certainty in the conservatory, or in a pit appropriated to the cultivation of Cape Bulbs. It produces great quantities of little offsets, by which it is propagated; so that it will soon be a common plant.

Some suspicions have been entertained of its being a hybrid plant; while we have even heard of its being pronounced the Gladiolus speciosus of Thunberg. With regard to the first conjecture, we would only ask from what known species can it be supposed that so very remarkable a plant, unlike as it is to any known species, could possibly have sprung? The latter can scarcely have been the notion of any Botanist. We cannot, however, doubt that it is a wild natural species.

Dr. Hooker, in figuring it, laments that he is unable to convey any idea of the brilliancy of its colours. We cannot hope to succeed where so distinguished a draughtsman feels dissatisfied with his success. The colours are indeed splendid beyond any thing that can be expressed, except by the most elaborate miniature painting.

The leaves and stem, taken together, are between 3 and 4 feet high. The flowers have a ground of bright yellow, covered with fine vermilion streaks, such as might be drawn with the point of a needle, and these run together so much at the edges as to form a margin of a deep even tint.

J. L.

SARCANTHUS* guttátus.

Spotted-flowered Sarcanthus.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. Orchideæ *Juss.* § Vandeæ.—(*Introduction to the natural system, p.* 262.)

SARCANTHUS Lindl.—*Pollinia* 2, cereacea, posticè sulcata v. lobata: *caudiculâ* variâ. *Anthera* bilocularis. *Stigma* excavatum v. quadratum: rostello vario. *Columna* semiteres, inappendiculata. *Labellum* subintegrum difforme cum columna articulatum, calcaratum: calcare intùs appendiculato. *Sepala* patentia subæqualia.——Herbæ *epiphytæ* (Indiæ orientalis *et* Chinæ) *caulescentes;* radicibus *caulinis tortuosis;* foliis *distichis planis v. teretibus;* floribus *vittatis v. fasciatis;* racemis *foliis oppositis.* — Collect. botanic. t. 39. B.

S. *guttatus;* foliis loratis carinatis apice truncatis subæqualibus, spicis cylindraceis pendulis densifloris foliis subæqualibus, sepalis lateralibus ovatis obtusis petalis sepaloque supremo duplò majoribus, labelli limbo ovato-oblongo obtuso: calcare obtuso ovario breviore.

Aerides guttatum. *Roxb. MSS.*

Caulis *pedalis v. ultra, à ramis arborum dependens, densè foliis v. foliorum basibus vestitus.* Folia *pedalia v. longiora, carnosa, carinata, lucida, apice truncata, sed subæqualia, submucronata.* Spicæ *cylindraceæ, axillares, multifloræ, foliis subæquales, scapo brevi squamuloso.* Bracteæ *minimæ.* Flores *albi, violaceo et roseo guttati, carnosi, expansione* 6-7-*lineari.* Labellum *roseum, calcare albo.* Columna *semiteres,* rostello *ovato acuto, stigmate lineari longitudinali.* Pollinia 2, *posticè sulcata, caudiculâ lineari, elasticâ, glandulâ minutâ.*

This species was long since transmitted to England from India: in 1820 we saw, in Sir Joseph Banks's library, a specimen in full flower that had been sent from the Royal Garden at Kew; but we have not heard of any European Botanist, except Mr. Brown, having examined it, nor of any

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* So named on account of the fleshiness of the flowers of all the species; from σὰρξ, flesh, and ἄνθος, a flower.

of the noble collections in this country having been permitted to participate in the possession of so beautiful a plant. It is to be hoped that it is now before the public under more favourable auspices: the Horticultural Society, in whose Garden is the specimen from which the accompanying drawing was taken, will be eager to distribute it as quickly as its slow growth and difficult propagation will permit.

The plant in the Chiswick Garden was brought to England by Dr. Wallich, and presented by the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company. It is cultivated in the stove, in a very hot damp atmosphere, in a pot full of moss, suspended from the roof by a wire, and a little overshadowed by climbing and other plants: it flowers in April.

By the kind permission of Dr. Wallich, we are enabled to give the following extract relating to the species, from Dr. Roxburgh's MS. *Flora Indica*:—

"This lovely parasitical species was found growing on trees in the vicinity of Dacca by the Hon. Charles Andrew, who sent plants to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta: flowering time the hot and rainy season. It has great resemblance to the figures in Rheede's *Hortus Malabaricus,* quoted by Willdenow for Aerides retusum and præmorsum, but the capsule differs from both, and, I believe, the horn and labellum also; however, they are certainly very nearly allied, and not inferior in beauty, while in flower, to any in the whole tribe of Orchideæ."

"*Root* of several thick, fleshy, obtuse fibres, which issue from the stem through the sheaths of the lower leaves, and adhere to the tree, which gives support to the plant. *Stems* perennial, creeping, invested in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* bifarious, imbricate, sheathing, recurvate, linear, channelled, thick, firm, and smooth; apex obliquely præmorse, from 6 to 12 inches long by one broad when laid flat. *Racemes* axillary or lateral, solitary, drooping, longer than the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, approximate, diverging, pretty large; colour a beautiful mixture of red and white spotted. *Bracts* ovate-cordate, one-flowered, embracing the insertion of the pedicel. *Corol* (*calyx* Swartz) five-petalled, upper three oblong, the middle one broader;

lower two semi-cordate. *Labellum* longer than the petals, and more deeply coloured, ascending, concave, cuneiform, with the apex slightly 3-lobed, behind protruded into a large open obtuse bag or horn. *Columnæ* of fructifications short; pollen masses 2, covered with a deciduous lid. *Capsule* pedicelled, oblong, 3-sided; angles sharp; sides with a broad flat keel."

J. L.

1444

SILÉNE* laciniáta.

Cut-flowered Catchfly.

DECANDRIA *TRIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CARYOPHYLLEÆ *Juss.* § Sileneæ *De C.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 157.)
SILENE.—Suprà, vol. 3. *fol.* 247.

Sect. VII. Siphonomorpha *Otth.* Caulescentes. Flores paniculati, raro solitarii; pedicelli oppositi breves. Calyx tubulatus.

§ 2. *Floribus erectis, calycibus longè clavatis.* D. C.

S. *laciniata;* pubescens, caule erecto ramoso, foliis magnis lanceolatis acutis, floribus maximis terminalibus subnutantibus, calycibus longis cylindrico-ventricosis, petalis semi-4-fidis, appendicibus 2 ovatis, genitalibus inclusis.—*De Cand. prodr.* 1. 383.
S. laciniata. *Cavan. icon.* 6. 44. *t.* 564.
Lychnis pulchra. *Schlecht. et Chamiss. in Linnæa,* 5. 234.

Radix *perennis.* Caulis *sesquipedalis, decumbens, pubescens.* Folia *oblongo-lanceolata, pallidè viridia, pubescentia.* Flores *terminales, coccinei.* Genitalia *in cultâ exserta.*

A native of Mexico, whence it was originally introduced in 1823, when seeds of it were presented to the Horticultural Society by the late Right Hon. George Canning. It was soon, however, lost, and has been for the second time procured by Mr. Graham, to whom we are so much indebted for the introduction of some of the finest plants of the rich mountain Flora of Mexico.

Our drawing was made in the Garden of the Horticultural Society in July 1830.

It is difficult to say what is the proper mode of treating

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* This word is probably derived from σίαλον, *saliva.* De Théis deduces it more directly from the drunken god *Silenus,* whose name he supposes to have a similar origin.—*Smith in Rees.*

this plant. It is not hardy enough to live in cold English summers without protection; and it does not thrive either in a greenhouse or a frame. It is, however, when well grown, a very handsome plant, and richly deserving of careful cultivation.

Mr. Bentham has remarked to us, that this is no doubt Lychnis pulchra of Schlechtendahl and Chamisso, found by Deppe and Schiede at the foot of the mountain Orizaba, where it is, however, a rare plant.

J. L.

Low's PURPLE LOBELIA.

SYNGENESIA *MONOGAMIA.*

Nat. ord. Lobeliaceæ. (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany,* p. 187.)

LOBELIA.—Suprà, vol. 1. *fol.* 60.

Garden Variety.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of this plant. We understand it originally made its appearance in Scotland, whence it was procured by Messrs. Low and Co. of the Clapton Nursery.

We presume, however, there can be no doubt of its being a hybrid production between L. siphilitica and either L. fulgens, cardinalis, or splendens.

To cultivators it is a plant of much importance. Its very brilliant colours, hardiness, and facility of cultivation, are all points of great merit.

It grows about two feet high, is perfectly hardy in the summer, and flowers from May to October.

J. L.

NOTE.

In compliance with the suggestion of a Botanical friend, upon whose sound judgment we have great reliance, we have determined in future not to attach Botanical names to the Garden varieties we may hereafter publish, as an additional preventive to their finding their way into the compilations of Botanists. We do not conceive that any inconvenience will result from this plan, which, on the contrary, will we trust be an ample assurance to our scientific friends, that, if we are seduced by the beauty of Garden varieties to receive them into our pages, we have no intention of allowing them to pass, even by mistake, if it can be prevented, into the records of legitimate species.

PÚRSHIA* tridentáta.

Three-toothed Purshia.

ICOSANDRIA *MONO-DIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Rosaceæ *Juss.* § Spiræaceæ *De Cand.* — (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, *p.* 83.)

PURSHIA De Cand.—*Cal.* 5-fidus, lobis ovatis obtusis. *Pet.* 5, orbiculata, et stam. circiter 20 è calyce exserta. *Carpella* 1-2, ovato-oblonga, in stylum brevem attenuata, pubescentia, ovulo 1 basi inserto fœta, demùm rimâ longitudinali dehiscentia.——Frutex *ramosissimus*, gemmis *squamosis*, foliis *confertis cuneatis apice grossè 2-3-dentatis suprà villosis subtùs canotomentosis*, stipulis 0 *aut minimis*, floribus *luteis*.—De Cand. prodr. 2. 541.

P. tridentata. *De Cand. in trans. Linn. soc.* 12. *p.* 157. *Prodr.* 2. 541. *Hooker fl. boreali americana.*

Tigarea tridentata. *Pursh fl. bor. am.* 1. *p.* 33. *t.* 15.

Frutex, *in hortis dumosus*, 2-*pedalis*, *ramis teretibus*, *brevibus*, *rigidis*, *epidermide divellicante.* Folia *fasciculata*, *cuneata*, *glauca*, *apice tridentata*, *è gemmis squamaceis erumpentia*, *suprà pubescentia*, *subtùs canotomentosa*; stipulæ *minimæ*, *sæpiùs obsoletæ.* Flores *solitarii*, *in medio fasciculorum terminales*, *foliis breviores.* Calyx *infundibularis*, *tomentosus*, *5-dentatus*, *dentibus obtusis*, *patentibus.* Petala 5, *lineari-obovata*, *pallidè luteo-viridia*, *incurva.* Stamina *indefinita*, *equalia*, *serie simplici inserta in fauce.* Carpella *solitaria v. gemina*, *tomentosa*, *simplicissima*, *ovulis binis v. solitariis*, *ascendentibus.* Stylus *terminalis*, *continuus.* Stigma *simplicissimum.*

A native of the north-west coast of America, about the river Columbia, where it was found by Lewis and Clarke's party. Pursh subsequently described it from dried specimens; but referred it to a genus of a totally different natural order from that to which it really belongs. M. De Candolle first pointed out the mistake, with his cus-

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* Named by the learned M. De Candolle after Mr. Frederick Pursh, a meritorious Prussian Botanist, who published a well-known Flora of North America, in London, in 1814. He died some years since in America: his Herbarium now forms part of the vast collection of his friend and patron Mr. Lambert.

tomary skill, in a valuable paper in the Transactions of the Linnean Society.

It proves, now that it is cultivated, to be a hardy, inelegant bush, having a glaucous aspect, and dull, pale, greenish-yellow flowers.

Mr. Douglas sent its seeds from North-west America; and it was raised in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, where it flowered for the first time in April 1830.

Easily propagated by layers, and cultivated in the peat earth of an American border.

J. L.

ONÓNIS* pedunculáris.

Long-stalked Rest Harrow.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. § Loteæ *De Cand.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 86.)

ONONIS L.—*Calyx* campanulatus, 5-fidus, laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* magnum, striatum. *Stamina* monadelpha, decimo interdum sublibero. *Legumen* sæpiùs turgidum, sessile, oligospermum.——Herbæ *aut* suffrutices. Folia *trifoliolata, interdum unifoliolata, rariùs impari-pinnata.* Flores *ex axillis orti, nunc pedunculati, nunc sessiles, flavi aut purpurascentes, rariùs albi.* Pedicelli *sæpè aristâ, folii floralis abortivi petiolo, donati.*—De Cand. prodr. 2. 158.

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§ 1. EUONONIS. Stipulæ petiolo adnatæ.

* 2. *Foliis simplicibus aut trifoliolatis, floribus axillaribus pedunculatis purpurascentibus rariùs albis.* Natridium *De Cand. l. c.*

O. *peduncularis*; herbacea, diffusa, glanduloso-pubescens, foliis obovatis dentatis simplicibus, stipulis integerrimis petiolo brevioribus, pedunculis longis unifloris aristatis arcuatis demùm recurvis.

Herbacea, *v. vix* suffruticosa, *diffusa.* Rami *virides, pubescentes, glandulis aliquot inter pubem interjectis.* Folia (*an omnia?*) *simplicia, obovata, dentata, pubescentia, patentissima v. recurva*; stipulæ *adnatæ, integerrimæ, petiolo duplò breviores.* Pedunculi *foliis triplò longiores, graciles, mutici, glanduloso-pubescentes, ante anthesin erecti, sub anthesi cernui, floribus delapsis recurvi.* Sepala *lineari-lanceolata, erecta.* Petala *albida, margine rosea.*

For this pretty new species of Ononis we are obliged to Mr. William Young, who received the seeds from Mr. Philip Barker Webb; in the Garden of which gentleman, at Milford House, near Godalming, it flowered in April last. The seeds had been collected by Mr. Webb, in Teneriffe.

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* From ὄνος, *an ass*, and ὄνημι, *to delight*; implying that it is grateful food to those animals.—*Smith in Rees.*

It is a plant that requires protection in winter, but would become a lively ornament of rock-work in the summer. No doubt it is easily raised from cuttings, like plants of a similar slightly shrubby habit.

We did not remark any trifoliate leaves upon the plant sent by Mr. Young, and suspect that the character so usual in the simple-leaved Ononises of having their lower leaves trifoliate, is departed from in this species.

J. L.

1448

Mr. Young's CALCEOLÁRIA.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. SCROPHULARINEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system, p.* 228.)

CALCEOLARIA.—Suprà, vol. 9. *fol.* 723.

GARDEN VARIETY.

Calceolaria Youngii *of the Nurseries.*

Of all the hybrid herbaceous plants that have up to this time been raised, the subject of this Plate strikes us as the most remarkable. We cannot give a better account of it than in the words of Messrs. Young, of Epsom, in whose Nursery the drawing was made last June.

"Cal. Youngii was raised last year from a plant of Arachnoidea, impregnated with Corymbosa. It grows freely in rich soil, and is increased by division of the roots.

"It requires an airy situation in the greenhouse throughout the winter. Early in spring, care should be taken to observe the progress of its growth, so as always to give it ample pot-room, shifting it as soon as its roots reach the outside, by which means much luxuriance of growth, and an astonishing abundance of flower, are ensured: but the greatest display of its beauty is to be obtained by planting it (in rich soil) in the open border, in May, where it will uninterruptedly increase in strength and splendour until October."

J. L.

Carton's RHODODENDRON.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ERICEÆ *Jussieu.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 182.)

RHODODENDRON.—Suprà, vol. 1. *fol.* 37.

GARDEN VARIETY.

" Ninety-seven plants were raised in the Highclere Garden, in the year 1825, from a specimen of Azalea nudiflora, which had been purposely touched with pollen of Rhododendron Catawbiense. They vary in habit, in the size of the umbel, and in the deeper or fainter purple tint of the corolla; but bear a family resemblance to each other, and form very neat compact bushes. The foliage is elegant, lucid, deep green, smooth; and persistent in ordinary winters. In seasons of more than usual severity it becomes deciduous, the flowers in that case being fully expanded before the leaves are much advanced in growth. The leaves are about half the size of those of Rhododendron Catawbiense, and, like them, are, in a considerable portion of the specimens, convex, but are much thinner in texture. When they first appear, they are apt to be of a pale, sickly hue, which soon gives place to a healthy colour. The male type predominates in all the specimens. Cuttings of these intermediate varieties strike more readily than those of either Azalea or Rhododendron."

At the request of our friend, J. R. Gowen, Esq., to whom we are indebted for the above communication, we have named this, the finest of the above set of hybrids, in compliment to the Gardener of the Earl of Caernarvon, Mr. James Carton, under whose personal care the numerous showy varieties of the natural order Ericeæ, which adorn his Lordship's Garden, have been raised.

Our drawing was made, in the beginning of June last, from specimens communicated by the Earl of Caernarvon.

J. L.

1450.

STÁTICE* pubérula.

Downy-leaved Statice.

PENTANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Plumbagineæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 195.)

STATICE.—*Calyx* monophyllus, inferus, integer, plicatus, campanulatus, v. infundibuliformis, limbo membranaceo apice dentato. *Corolla* plerumque 5-petala, subindè monopetala. *Filamenta* tubo petalisve adhærentia. *Styli* 5, raró 3 distincti. *Capsula* monosperma, evalvis, calyce persistente, membranacea. *Semen* 1, albuminosum.—*Panzer in Römer. et Schult. syst. veg. vol.* 6. *p. lxix.*

S. *puberula;* caule paniculato ramoso pubescente, foliis radicalibus lanceolatis acutis basi angustatis stellato-pubescentibus.

S. puberula. *P. B. Webb ined.*

Folia *radicalia, glauca, lanceolata, acuta, basi angustata, undique pilis stellatis tecta.* Scapus *et* rami *paniculæ pubescentes.* Panicula *pyramidalis, ramosissima, coarctata, circiter pedalis, ramulis angulatis.* Bracteæ *scariosæ, pilosæ.* Bracteolæ 3, *virides, pubescentes, quarum infera squamiformis oblonga obtusa, proxima pauló major, cuspidata, suprema convoluta, dupló major, obtusa, apice violacea, calyce brevior.* Calycis *limbus violaceus, membranaceus, dentibus obtusis, brevibus, subemarginatis, muticis.* Corolla *alba, calyce longior, laciniis cuneatis, emarginatis.*

A Greenhouse herbaceous plant, native of the Isle of Graciosa, one of the Canaries, where it was discovered by P. B. Webb, Esq., in whose Garden at Milford House, near Godalming, it flowered in May last.

The specimen was obligingly communicated to us by Mr. William Young, Nurseryman, of the same place, by whom it was raised from Mr. Webb's seeds. We understand that but one plant has been as yet obtained; so that

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* Said to be derived from *στατίζω*, to stop; in consequence of the medicinal astringent properties that were attributed to it.

it is likely to remain very rare for some time to come. This is much to be regretted, as the beauty of the flowers is such as to render the species exceedingly desirable. The white corollas are perishable, it is true; but the brilliancy of the inflorescence is chiefly owing to the rich violet of the calyx, which retains its freshness for many weeks.

Apparently near St. furfuracea of La Gasca, but very distinct.

J. L.

1451

MICHAUXIA* lævigata.

Smooth Michauxia.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CAMPANULACEÆ *Juss.* § Campanuleæ *Alph. De Cand.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 185.)

MICHAUXIA L'Hérit.—*Calyx* 8-fidus (v. 10-fidus), sinubus appendicibus obtectis. *Corolla* 8-partita (v. 10-partita), rotata. Stamina 8 (v. 10), inter se libera; *filamentis* latissimis, membranaceis, basi approximatis; *antheris* flavis, apice leviter cuspidatis. *Stylus* pilis collectoribus 16 (v. 20) ordinibus dispositis tectus. *Stigmata* 8 (v. 10), filiformia. *Ovarium* totum inferum, 8- (v. 10-) loculare, loculamentis lobis calycinis oppositis. *Capsula* nutans, 8- (v. 10-) valvis, basi dehiscens. *Semina* indefinita, ovata, ferruginea, receptaculis carnosis ad angulos internos loculamentorum sitis inserta.——Herbæ *biennes, in Oriente habitantes, habitu* Campanulis *sinubus* calycis *obtectis et* foliis *lyratis proximæ.*—Alph. De Candolle, Monogr. des Campanulées, p. 211.

M. *lævigata;* caule lævi, foliis radicalibus indivisis, laciniis calycinis appendicibus brevioribus. *D. Don MSS.*
M. lævigata. *Vent. hort. cels. p. et tab.* 81. *Alph. De Cand. l. c.*
M. decandra. *Fischer.* sec. cel. Don.

Folia *inferiora oblongo-lanceolata, sessilia, dentata, indivisa, piloso-scabra.* Caulis *erectus, teres, lævis, pallidè viridis, internodiis ramulis paniculæ longioribus.* Bracteæ *ovatæ, denticulatæ, scabræ.* Pedunculi *subtriflori.* Flores *cernui, ochroleuci.* Calyx *5-fidus, laciniis ovatis, patentibus, appendicibus sinuum reflexis ciliato-scabris brevioribus.* Petala 10, *linearia, patentissima, costâ dorsali scabrâ.* Stamina 10, *circa stylum conniventia;* filamentis *rigidis, basi dilatatis, marginatis, ciliatis,* antheris *linearibus.* Stylus *antheris duplò longior, cylindraceus, incrassatus, pilis collectoribus densissimè tectus, polline semper onustis.* Stigmata 10, *brevia, radiata, glabra.*

A native of Persia, where it was originally found upon Mount Albourg by the French travellers Olivier and Bruguière, according to the testimony of M. Ventenat.

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* So called after André Michaux, a celebrated French Botanical traveller in America and Africa. His History of American Oaks, and the materials collected by him for the work published by the elder Richard, under the name of *Flora Boreali-Americana,* are all that remain of him.

A very full account of the species is given in our friend M. Alphonse De Candolle's admirable Monograph of the true Campanulas. He appears, however, to have been only acquainted with it from the figure in Ventenat, and from a dried specimen in the Herbarium of the same Botanist.

Our specimens were communicated in August last by A. B. Lambert, Esq.; and we are obliged to Mr. Don for the following remarks upon the species, as well as for the character given above.

"There cannot be a doubt as to the identity of this, Fischer's *Michauxia decandra*, and the *lævigata* of Ventenat *Jard. de Cels.* t. 81. As to the number of stamens, they are found to vary both in *lævigata* and *campanuloides*. The chief distinctions of *lævigata* are the undivided radical leaves, the smooth stem, and the greater shortness of the calycine laciniæ.

"Dr. Graham has described it in a recent Number of the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, and has rightly determined it to be *lævigata*, although it does not appear he had *campanuloides* to compare.

"I ought to observe, that the flowers of *lævigata* are more often decandrous than octandrous, although M. Alphonse De Candolle makes both uniformly 8-androus, which is incorrect, as is shewn by Ventenat's description. The character derived from the petioles is not constant, for they are even most dilated in *lævigata*, contrary to M. Alphonse De Candolle's observation."

We presume this is a frame perennial. It is at present exceedingly rare; but being in Mr. Lambert's liberal hands, it will soon become more common, if it be practicable to increase it.

J. L.

1452.

ULEX* genistoídes.

Portuguese Furze.

DIADELPHIA, OR MONADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ *Juss.* § Papilionaceæ. (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 86.)

ULEX.—*Calyx* bibracteolatus, bipartitus, labio altero tri-, altero 2-dentato. *Stamina* omnia convexa. *Legumen* ovali-oblongum, magis minusve compressum, vix longius quàm latum, pluri-ovulatum, oligospermum. —— Frutices *Europæi ramosissimi,* ramulis foliisque *spinescentibus,* floribus *solitariis luteis,* leguminibus *villosis.*—De Cand. prodr. 2. 144, *caract. paul. mutat.*

U. *genistoides,* erectus, ramulis rigidis decussatis, foliis squamiformibus spinescentibus glabris, bracteis minutis appressis, calyce tomentoso, leguminibus compressis exsertis.

U. genistoides. *Brotero fl. lusit.* 2. *p.* 78.

Stauracanthus aphyllus. "*Link in Schrad. neu. journ.* 2. *p.* 1. *p.* 52." *De Cand. prodr.* 2. 144.

Frutex *erectus, rigidus, spinescens, pallidè viridis, ramis decussatis, glabris, v. pubescentibus, pungentibus.* Folia *minima, squamiformia, mucronata.* Flores *axillares v. terminales, solitarii.* Bracteæ *minimæ, subrotundæ, villosæ, inconspicuæ.* Calyx *tomentosus, bivalvis, valvulis convexis: superiore* 3-, *inferiore* 2-*dentato, dentibus valdè obscuris.* Flores *flavi.* Vexillum *et* carina *extùs tomentosæ.* Alæ *angustæ, patentissimæ, carinæ æquales, glabræ.* Stamina *omnia connexa, extra carinam ascendentia.* Legumen *oblongum, paulò longius quàm latum, compressum, mucronatum, villosum, calyce multò longius.*

According to Mr. Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus,* this was introduced in 1823. The first time we were so fortunate as to meet with it was in August last, when a specimen was sent us by Mr. Young, of Godalming, from the Garden of P. B. Webb, Esq., where it had been raised from seeds collected in Portugal by that gentleman.

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* According to De Théis, the root of Ulex is the Celtic *ec* or *ac*, a point. The French ajonc, formerly ac-jonc, is said to mean literally pointed-rush.

It is rather a pretty Greenhouse shrub, but will scarcely succeed out of doors except in summer, or in very mild winters. It may, we presume, be increased either by layers or cuttings.

Professor Link, and after him our learned friend De Candolle, form of this plant a genus called Stauracanthus, distinguished, as it would seem, by a bifid upper valve of the calyx, and by a flatly-compressed exserted pod. The first of these characters is wanting in the cultivated plant, and also in wild specimens before us from Salzmann; hence we conclude, that it is either accidental or altogether erroneous; and the form of the pod taken alone would hardly justify the separation from Ulex of a plant so entirely accordant with it in its remarkable habit, and in all other points. We therefore go back to the original name of Brotero.

According to the latter author, it is found in sandy pine-woods in Portugal. Our wild specimens above alluded to are from the hills about Tangiers.

J. L.

1118

ARISTOLOCHÍA* caudáta.

Livid-flowered Birthwort.

GYNANDRIA *HEXANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. Aristolochiæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 72.)

ARISTOLOCHIA.—Suprà, vol. 8. *fol.* 689.

A. *caudata;* caule volubili, foliis inferioribus reniformibus triangularibus v. leviter trilobis, superioribus tripartitis: laciniis apice angustatis, calycibus cylindraceis infractis basi ventricosis sexcalcaratis, labio cordato cuspidato: laminâ tubo multò breviore; cuspide filiformi torto calyce multoties longiore.

A. caudata. *Booth.*

Perennis. Stipulæ *connatæ, cordatæ, ovatæ, amplexicaules, obtusæ.* Petioli *foliis breviores.* Flores *fusco-lividi.*

"This remarkable species of Aristolochia was raised about three years ago in the Garden of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., at Carclew, Cornwall, from Brazilian seeds received from Lieut. Wright, of His Majesty's packet *Hope.*

"The plant is a creeping perennial, with numerous branches, extending for several feet from the root, and sometimes attaching themselves to other plants which grow near them. They are round and wiry, furnished with roundish-cordate, almost reniform, dark, glaucous, green leaves, near the root; becoming 3-lobed towards the extremity, and much reticulated beneath. The petiole is round, from 2 to 3 inches long; the stipules are sessile, recurved, and somewhat pointed. Flowers axillary, solitary, with the peduncle about 2 inches long, curved, and furrowed. The flower itself is pitcher-shaped, of a yellowish brown colour, deeply marked with prominent veins on the

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* See fol. 1399.

outside: the upper lip is fleshy, and similarly veined; the under side of it, as well as the narrow elongated part, is of a very dark brown colour, tinged with yellow at the point. From the bottom to the throat of the flower is about 2 inches: the length of the lip is nearly 18 inches.

"The plant grows freely in the stove, in light rich loam, and is readily propagated by means of its creeping roots. It flowered at Carclew on the 15th of June last: the flowers only continue for a few days."

For this we are indebted to the kindness of Sir Charles Lemon, who communicated specimens, along with the above description and remarks, by Mr. William Beattie Booth. It is similar in many respects to A. trilobata, already figured at fol. 1399 of this volume; but differs in its flowers being smaller, differently coloured, and with a lip, the lamina of which is much shorter than the tube, and also in the figure of the leaves, which have shorter petioles.

J. L.

1454

CALCEOLÁRIA* arachnoídea.

Cobweb Slipper-wort.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. SCROPHULARINEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system, p.* 228.)

CALCEOLARIA.—Suprà, vol. 9. *fol.* 723.

C. *arachnoidea;* caule herbaceo ramoso patulo foliisque lingulato-oblongis subdentatis lanatis, pedunculis terminalibus geminatis elongatis dichotomis, calycibus pedicellisque arachnoideis. *Hooker in bot. mag. fol.* 2874.

C. arachnoidea. *Graham in Edinb. philosoph. journ.* 1828, *p.* 572.

For a long time the only colours that were known to exist in Calceolarias were yellow or orange. It was, therefore, not without surprise that we first saw specimens of purple species in our Gardens. These were introduced by those indefatigable investigators of the riches of South America, Dr. Gillies and Mr. Cruckshanks, to whom we are indebted for more beautiful novelties than to any other private individuals.

The first that was raised, C. purpurea, is a plant so impatient of cultivation that it still remains extremely scarce; but the subject of the present plate is not only a common ornament of all choice Gardens, but has become the parent of many very remarkable hybrid varieties.

Although a native of the province of Mendoza, this proves one of the hardiest plants we have: it bore uninjured the severe frost which on the 6th of May last killed some of the most robust trees and shrubs we possess. It is perennial, and increased freely by seeds, which are produced in great abundance.

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* See fol. 1214.

Dr. Hooker gives the following interesting account of the locality in which it was found, and of the uses to which it is applied, from the papers of Dr. Gillies.

"The Calceolaria described by Dr. Graham under the name of C. *arachnoidea*, and to which I had assigned the specific appellation of C. *tinctoria*, in consequence of its utility in dying, I first found near the silver mines of St. Pedro Nolasco, on the summit of the mountain so called, near the junction of the river Maypu with the Rio del Yeso and del Volcan. On a subsequent journey across the Cordillera, further to the south, and opposite to San Fernando, I also met with it in great abundance, growing in all the most elevated valleys which I visited in the vicinity of La Casa de las Damas. Here many people were employed in digging up the roots, which they dry and collect in bundles for sale, in Chili, where this plant is in great use, under the name of *Relbun*, for dying woollen cloths of a deep crimson colour. The alum-earth called *Poleura*, and employed as a mordant in this process, is obtained abundantly from a mountain in the neighbourhood. It grows in hard gravelly soil, where the fibrous roots penetrate in all directions; a circumstance which renders the collecting of this plant, to any considerable extent, a work of time and labour. The C. *arachnoidea* flowers about the end of March or beginning of April; and at the latter time the ripe seeds may also be procured.

"The elevation of the Casa de las Damas, in the neighbourhood of which the *Relbun* abounds, may be estimated from the height of the barometer, which stood at 22,956 inches; heat of mercury 54°; temperature of atmosphere 52°. This *Relbun* appears to be quite distinct from that which is mentioned by Molina, *Chili*, vol. i. p. 115."

J. L.

1455

HEMICLÍDIA* Baxtéri.

Baxter's Hemiclidia.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Proteaceæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 68.)

HEMICLIDIA.—Perianthium quadrifidum, regulare. *Antheræ* laminis concavis inclusæ. *Squamulæ* hypogynæ quatuor. *Ovarium* uniloculare, bi-ovulatum. *Pericarpium* subcrustaceum, undique barbatum, hinc apice dehiscens, indè rumpens. *Semen* unicum maturescens, ventricosum, apterum. *Receptaculum commune* planum. *Involucrum* imbricatum.——Frutex (*habitu omninò Dryandræ*) *erectus, ramosissimus.* Folia *pinnatifida, lobis mucronatis pungentibus, super eglandulosa; subter reticulato-venosa, areolis lacunosis lanâ crispatâ repletis, fundo glanduliferis.* Involucra *terminalia, solitaria, foliis confertis interioribus nanis obvallata.*—Brown suppl. prim. prodr. p. 40.

H. Baxteri. *R. Brown l. c.*

A specimen of this rare plant was communicated to us by Mr. Lowe, of the Clapton Nursery, in June last; it having been raised from seeds sent home by Mr. William Baxter. It is a very handsome evergreen shrub, native of Lucky Bay, on the west coast of New Holland.

Having had no good opportunity of describing it, we have had nothing to add to the account given of the plant by Mr. Brown, who observes, that the genus is only distinguishable from Dryandra by its pericarpium being of a somewhat crustaceous texture, and having no regular dehiscence beyond the summit; by its ventricose wingless seed; and by its dissepiment, which is formed by the cohering testæ of the ovula, being of a cobwebby, membranous

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* The meaning of this word is not explained by its author. It seems to have been formed from ἥμισυ, half, and κλείω, to shut up; in reference to the structure of the fruit, which is described as dehiscing only at the apex.

texture, not separating into two plates, winged at the base with an abortive ovulum, and separate from the ripe seed.

It is necessary to observe, that, in the brief description above quoted, the term gland is used in a peculiar sense by the learned Botanist whose words are employed: it is meant to express what other Botanists call stomata, about the nature of which Mr. Brown entertains opinions at variance with those generally received.

J. L.

1450

Pub. by J. Ridgway 169 Piccadilly Dec... 1831.

J. Watts sc.

The SEMI-DOUBLE TREE PÆONY.*

POLYANDRIA *TRI-PENTAGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. RANUNCULACEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 6.)
PÆONIA. — *Suprà, vol.* 1. *fol.* 42.

GARDEN VARIETY.

For an opportunity of figuring this beautiful variety of the Tree Pæony we are indebted to the Earl of Mountnorris, by whom it was raised from seed, and who supplied us with specimens from his rich collection at Arley Hall in May last.

It is thus spoken of in the Horticultural Transactions, where it is described by Mr. Sabine under the name of P. Moutan, *carnea plena.*

"The seedlings which I mentioned at the commencement of this paper were raised in the Garden of the Earl of Mountnorris, at Arley Hall, in Worcestershire; the seeds were from the Banksii, and were sown seven years ago. In the year after they were sown, three plants came up. One is a very distinct variety; the two others approach each other so nearly, that they will not perhaps be considered sufficiently different to be separated, except by very nice observers. As the flowers of those now to be described are the first they have produced, it is probable that they will very much improve in size hereafter. The plant of Banksii, which produced the capsules from which the seeds were gathered, grew close to a Papaveracea; and from the characters of the flowers of their produce, I am disposed to think that they are derived from the pollen of the latter.—*Pæonia Moutan ; Carnea Plena.* I have given this name to the first of the two plants, which I have

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* See fol. 1208.

stated are nearly similar to each other; the difference between them principally consists in the ground colour of the petals, which in this is of a delicate purplish pink. The blossoms are large, very double, with a great resemblance in character and appearance to those of Banksii, except that they are less, more compact, and that they are without the central elongated petals which sometimes in that variety appear to rise from amongst the germens. I think, however, some disposition towards this is observable in the specimens I have examined of the other variety. The petals in both are also generally smaller, and more abundant than in the Banksii; they also have a rich purple rayed spot at the base of every petal: these spots are exactly similar to those in the flower of Papaveracea, except that they are smaller. From the fulness of the blossom, these spots are not so strikingly observable as in the Papaveracea. In the variety now under notice the germens are numerous, and are at first covered with a purple membrane, that subsequently bursts."

To this we have to add, that Mr. Sabine's expectations of the flowers improving in beauty have been realised; and that this deserves to rank among the finest of the varieties of the beautiful species to which it belongs.

In the Gardens, where it is at present extremely rare, it is called "the double Papaveracea Pæony;"—a name we are obliged to alter, because it is a variety of P. Moutan, and not of P. papaveracea.

J. L.

1457

CAPRIFÓLIUM* occidentále.

The North-west Honeysuckle.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 206.)

CAPRIFOLIUM.—Suprà, vol. 15. *fol.* 1232.

C. *occidentale;* umbellis subsessilibus, corollis glabris bilabiatis basi ventricosis, staminibus corollæ longitudine stylo longioribus, foliis ovalibus petiolatis v. sessilibus glabris margine ciliatis subtùs glaucis: summis sessilibus connatis.

C. ciliosum. *Douglas herb.* nec *Purshii.*

Caulis *fruticosus, volubilis, gracilis.* Folia *glabra, leviter ciliata, subtùs glauca, sæpiùs margine lutescentia; floralia connata, nunc floribus æqualia, nunc breviora, inferiora exactè ovalia, sæpiùs petiolata, nunc sessilia, basi et apice ferè æqualia.* Flores *in umbellis subsessilibus aggregati, aurantiaci.* Corolla *cylindraceo-infundibularis, basi hinc ventricosa, nec saccata, nec cornu simulans, limbo bilabiato; labio superiore 4-dentato, inferiore lineari, obtuso, integro.* Stamina *limbo subæqualia, v. paulò longiora, stylo et stigmate capitato longiora.*

A native of the north-west coast of North America, where it was found abundantly by Mr. David Douglas, in the neighbourhood of Fort Vancouver.

It is a hardy, deciduous, twining shrub, with very ornamental orange-coloured flowers, but not good foliage; that is to say, the leaves have, when in greatest health, a grayish appearance, and if at all sickly, which they are apt to be, acquire an unpleasing yellowish hue. It flowers abundantly in June, July, and August. In stature, and also in the cultivation it requires, it resembles the common Honeysuckle, but is more tender.

* See fol. 1232.

In Mr. Douglas's Herbarium it is considered the same as C. ciliosum, a plant described by Pursh, from specimens found by Lewis and Clarke on the banks of the Kooskoosky; and we were formerly disposed to concur in this opinion. But upon reconsidering Pursh's character of C. ciliosum, to which he ascribes a hirsute tube of the corolla, and the small technical differences that are sufficient to distinguish the species of this genus, we have adopted the conclusion that the plant now described is distinct; it has never any hairs upon its corolla. In the colour of its flowers, it resembles C. Douglasii, a species discovered by Mr. Douglas on the eastern side of America, and described in the Horticultural Transactions. It also approaches C. parviflorum, from which its shewy blossoms practically distinguish it at first sight.

Drawn in the Garden of the Horticultural Society last summer.

J. L.

MÁDIA* élegans.

Elegant Madia.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.*

Nat. ord. Compositæ. Fam. X. Heliantheæ *Cass.* Trib. Melampodeæ *D. Don.*—(*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 197.)

MADIA Molin.—*Involucrum* duplici ordine polyphyllum, subæquale. *Receptaculum* epaleatum. *Flosculi radii* plures (8-12), ligulati, fœminei; *disci* hermaphroditi, tubulosi, 5-dentati. *Achenia* cuneiformia, compresso-pentagona, foliolis involucri obvoluta exterioribus cucullatis, apice calva.—— Herbæ (Americanæ) *annuæ, copiosè glandulosæ.* Folia *alterna, sessilia, integra.* Capitula *terminalia, subpaniculata.* Flosculi *lutei:* ligulis *plerumque cuneatis, trifidis.*—D. Don MSS.

M. *elegans,* receptaculo conico piloso, flosculis disci limbo barbatis, caule diffuso. *Don MSS.*

Herba *annua, viscosa, glandulis pedicellatis et pilis simplicibus mollibus copiosissimè prædita, præsertim in pedunculis et involucro.* Caulis *teres, ramosissimus, diffusus, cubitalis.* Folia *alterna, sessilia, lineari-lanceolata, sæpiùs è latiori basi attenuata, subacuminata, integerrima,* 3- *v.* 5-*nervia, subcanescentia, punctis minutis resinosis copiosè notata,* 3-6-*pollicaria;* superiora *minora.* Flores *paniculati, flavi,* M. sativâ *triplò majores, odore forti et ingrato, ferè fructûs* Mali. Pedunculi *elongati, filiformes, uniflori.* Involucrum *herbaceum, subturbinatum, duplici ordine definitè polyphyllum, torulosum:* foliolis *circiter* 24, *lineari-oblongis, basi concavis, apice acuminatis, planis, conniventibus, dorso rotundis, elevatis;* interioribus *paullò brevioribus, membranaceis.* Receptaculum *conicum, epaleatum, densè pilosum.* Flosculi radii *plures* (10-12), *ligulati, fœminei, foliolis involucri exterioribus numero æquales, iisdemque semi-inclusi:* tubo *cylindraceo, brevi, villoso:* fauce *fusco-purpureâ:* ligulis *cuneatis, trifidis, multinerviis, venosis, nervis* 3 *primariis validioribus;* disci *hermaphroditi, infundibuliformes:* tubo *extùs pilosiusculo, fauce dilatatâ, campanulatâ, parùm breviori:* limbo 5-*dentato:* dentibus *ovatis, acutis, suprà pube copiosâ barbatis.* Filamenta *compressa, glabra, summo apice articulata.* Antheræ *nigricantes, in tubum coalitæ, basi muticæ, appendiculâ cordatâ acutâ coronatæ.* Stigmata hermaphroditis *lanceolata, acuta, densè hispidula;* fœmineis *angustè*

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* Madi is, according to Molina, the name of the original species of this genus in Chile.

linearia, obtusa, compressa, glabra, recurvata. Achenia *in radio tantùm maturescentia, cuneiformia, compresso-pentagona, glabra, nigricantia, foliolis involucri obvoluta exterioribus, umbilico emarginaturâ unilaterali! apice calva:* disco epigyno *minimo.*—Don MSS.

"The present shewy species is distinguished from the rest of its congeners by its elevated hairy receptacle, which in the others is depressed and naked. The genus, founded by Molina on a Chile plant, famous for the oil expressed from its seeds, although consisting of but few species, has a pretty extensive geographical range, being found in the temperate regions in both hemispheres of the American continent. It is nearly allied to *Unxia* and *Siegesbeckia;* but the former is essentially distinguished by its simple involucrum, and the latter by its paleaceous receptacle. The florets of the ray in *Siegesbeckia* are also most frequently bilabiate, and those of the disk quadrifid, and sometimes tetrandrous. This genus exhibits a striking example of a fact, which I have elsewhere (Edinb. New Phil. Journ. Oct. 1831) shewn, namely, that the presence of papillæ on stigmata affords no evidence of their fertility; for here the florets of the disk with almost smooth stigmata uniformly perfect seeds; while in *Madia,* where the stigmata are thickly beset with bristly papillæ, the florets of the disk are generally sterile. This group, for which I have preferred the name of *Melampodeæ,* as being derived from a genus affording a better type of it than either *Milleria* or *Siegesbeckia,* is characterised by a herbaceous involucrum, composed of an almost definite number of nearly equal leaves, by the florets of the disk rarely perfecting seeds, and by the turbinate achenia being destitute of pappus or seed-crown, and furnished at the top by a very small epigynous disk. It will contain, besides *Melampodium* and the present genus, *Centrospermum* (hardly distinct from the first), *Jægeria, Unxia* (from which *Villanova* of Lagasca is scarcely to be separated), *Eriocoma, Polymnia, Montanoa, Zaluzania, Siegesbeckia, Milleria,* and *Sclerocarpus,* comprehending, in fact, the greater part of M. Cassini's *Hélianthées-Millériées.* This learned Botanist has referred *Melampodium* to his first group, or *Millériées-vrais-régulières,* and *Milleria* and *Unxia* to his second group, denominated *Millériées-vrais-irrégulières;* while *Madia, Villanova,* and

Sclerocarpus, are referred by him to the first group, and *Siegesbeckia*, *Jægeria*, and *Zaluzania*, to the second group of his *Siegesbeckiées*. His *Ogiera*, which he has placed in this last, is identical with *Podanthus* of Lagasca, and *Euxenia* of Chamisso, arranged in the preceding subfamily of *Hélianthées-Rudbeckiées*, but which I am rather disposed to refer to *Spilantheæ*. All three genera have been founded on the same species, namely, *Podanthus ovatifolius* of Lagasca.

"The *Madia mellosa* of Molina, and *viscosa* of Cavanilles, are clearly the same with *Madia sativa*, and not even entitled to the rank of varieties. Molina has strangely attributed to *M. sativa* petiolate leaves, which being occasionally narrowed at the base may have originated that error, and also the confusion in which the species has been hitherto involved in Botanical works."

For the foregoing valuable account of the genus Madia we are indebted to Mr. Don, of whose extensive knowledge of the very difficult Natural order to which it belongs, we have been fortunate enough to be able to avail ourselves.

The species is a hardy annual, recently discovered on the north-west coast of North America by Mr. Douglas, from whom it was received by the Horticultural Society last spring. In Mr. Douglas's despatch, it was spoken of as a very handsome plant in the way of Coreopsis tinctoria; we do not, however, find it by any means equal in beauty to that favourite species. To be cultivated in perfection, it should be sown about June, so as to come into flower after the heat of summer is passed; and even then a shady place should be chosen for it; for its flowers are so impatient of exposure to light, that they are scarcely expanded, in bright sunshine, before they contract again, and the rays curl inwards, hiding the bright yellow and brown, on which its beauty entirely depends. The plant grows 2 feet high, flowers in about two months after being sown, and remains in beauty about six weeks or two months. It ripens seeds abundantly.

We have only seen it cultivated in rich Garden soil; probably it would be improved by being put into very poor earth.

J. L.

1459.

J. Watts. sc.

STYLÍDIUM* fasciculátum.

Fascicled Stylidium.

GYNANDRIA *TETRANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. STYLIDIEÆ *R. Br.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 189.)

STYLIDIUM.—*Suprà, vol.* 1. *fol.* 90.

S. *fasciculatum ;* caule subramoso glabro, foliis linearibus, spicis pedunculatis subracemosis: rachi glabra, capsula lanceolata: utroque loculo seminifero: superiore (postico) demùm aperto.—*R. Br. prodr.* 572.

Herba *annua, spithamæa, glabriuscula, caulibus* 3-4-*uncialibus, cæspitosis, subramosis.* Folia *linearia, acuta, sub lente minutissimè asperula, inferiora sparsa, superiora in verticillum multiplicem aggregata.* Spica *caule longior, erecta, breviter pedunculata.* Ovarium *lineari-lanceolatum, collo glanduloso constricto, subfalcatum, bracteâ lineari-subulatâ duplò longius, biloculare, loculo altero angustissimo vacuo: altero ventricoso seminifero.* Calyx *et* petala *extùs glandulosa.*

Originally found by Mr. Brown on the south coast of New Holland; and recently raised, from seeds collected in that country, by Mr. Knight, of the King's Road, Chelsea, by favour of whom we have had an opportunity of publishing it. It formed part of a most valuable parcel of seeds from the same country, which Mr. Knight obtained by purchase from Mr. William Baxter.

It belongs to the same section of the genus as the S. adnatum, figured at folio 914 of this work, from which its glandular calyx and corolla at once distinguish it. We refer it to the S. fasciculatum of Brown, although it does not agree with the brief character assigned to that species, in having both its cells seminiferous. We can find

* Named by Sir James Smith from στυλίδιον, *the little column*, " which supports both anthers and stigma."

no other difference; and that now pointed out may possibly be either inconstant, which we suspect, or the effect of cultivation, which is not improbable.

A most interesting and beautiful Greenhouse annual, like the rest of its genus, possessing the curious property of having the column, or the support of anthers and stigma, endowed with an irritability of so active a kind, that we scarcely know of any parallel in other plants. The slightest touch of a pin on the outside of it, when curved, is sufficient to make it leap to the opposite side of the flower, and invert the whole of its highly curious apparatus of propagation. It is said that the motion is designed for the protection of those parts from insects; an explanation which, like many others applied to the peculiarities of the Vegetable Kingdom, is perhaps more fanciful than true, and which only serves to shew how little we are able to comprehend of the mysteries of the vegetable world.

Our drawing was made in August.

J. L.

1460

Piccadilly Dec. 1. 1831.

SCUTELLÁRIA* alpína.

Alpine Scutellaria.

DIDYNAMIA *GYMNOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. Labiatæ *Juss.* Tribus Nepeteæ *Bentham.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 239.)

SCUTELLARIA Linn.—*Calyx* ovato-campanulatus, suprà in squamam concavam, dorsalem, appendiciformem productus: ore bilabiatus, labiis integris post anthesin clausis. *Corolla* tubo longè exserto, bilabiata, labio superiori erecto fornicato incumbente, inferiori breviore suberecto 3-fido. *Stamina* 4, sub labio superiore ascendentia. *Antheræ* ciliatæ, staminum superiorum dimidiatæ, inferiorum cordatæ, biloculares, loculis divaricatis. *Styli* lobus superior brevissimus. *Ovarium* gynophoro incurvo elevatum. *Achenia* sicca, lævia, nuda.—*Bentham, suprà, fol.* 1292.

S. *alpina;* foliis cordatis inciso-serratis crenatis, spicis imbricatis rotundato-tetragonis, bracteis flore duplò brevioribus. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 171.

S. alpina. *Linn. sp. pl.* 839. *Allioni pedom. n.* 142. *t.* 26. *f.* 3. *Sweet's Brit. flower-garden, t.* 90.

Cassida procumbens, foliis ovatis crenatis, spicis raris foliosis. *Hall. fl. helv. n.* 281.

S. variegata. *Hort.*

A beautiful little herbaceous plant, flowering from June till the beginning of September. It thrives best in a peat border, among American plants, where it forms a neat bright green patch, about 5 or 6 inches high, and spreading as much as 2 feet: when covered with its lively purple and yellow blossoms, it becomes a remarkable object. Common Garden soil suits it very well. It is readily increased by division of its roots.

A native of the mountains of Switzerland; according to

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* So named from *scutella*, a little cup; in allusion to the form of its calyx, which resembles a cup with its handle. It was formerly called Cassida, because the calyx, when inverted, is like a helmet with the visor up.

Haller, by the Lake of Mount Fouly, between St. Branchier and Orsière, and also by the way-side above Bagnes. Other stations are given for it on the southern mountains of Europe. Mr. Bentham found it in the more elevated parts of the Pyrenees, especially on the Spanish side.

In the Gardens it is often called S. variegata; but it cannot be distinguished, even as a variety, from the wild species.

It is very nearly related to Sc. lupulina, a Siberian plant, of which we shall give a figure in a succeeding Number.

Our drawing was made in the Garden of the Horticultural Society in August last. The plant had been presented by Mr. Young, of Epsom.

J. L.

AZÁLEA* nudiflóra; *var.* scintillans.

Sparkling Azalea.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Ericeæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 182.)
AZALEA.—Suprà, vol. 2. *fol.* 120.

Garden Variety.

"This Azalea was raised at Highclere in the same year with those already figured in previous parts of this work, and is a seedling from Azalea coccinea major, impregnated by the pollen of Azalea pontica. The figure gives but an inadequate notion of its beauty, partly owing to the brilliant effect of the surface of the petals, which cannot be represented, and also in consequence of the beauty of the specimen having been impaired by the unprecedented frost of last spring, which injured the whole inflorescence. When in vigour, the umbel is double the size."

Our drawing was made from specimens obligingly communicated by the Earl of Caernarvon. We are indebted to Mr. Gowen for the preceding notes about it.

J. L.

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* See fol. 1366.

1402

CYRTÁNTHUS* cárneus.

Flesh-coloured Cyrtanthus.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. AMARYLLIDEÆ *R. Br.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 259.)
CYRTANTHUS.—Suprà, vol. 2. *fol.* 162.

C. *carneus;* foliis hysteranthiis loratis glaucis obtusis bis spiralibus, floribus pendulis clavatis: limbo tubo ter breviore.

Bulbus *ovalis, castaneus, pugni magnitudine, collo supraterraneo.* Folia *post scapum, erecta, sesquipedalia, lorata, obtusa, glauca, margine lutescentia, bis spiralia.* Scapus *erectus, teres, glaucus, spiraliter tortus, pedalis v. ultrà.* Bracteæ *exteriores ovâto-lanceolatæ, acuminatæ, obtusæ, apice canaliculatæ, interiores subulatæ pedicellorum longitudine.* Umbella 7-8-*flora.* Pedicelli *ovariorum longitudine, teretes, glauci.* Flores *carnei, clavati, arcuati, penduli, 3 uncias longi, tubo cylindraceo-infundibuliformi; limbus erectus, 6-partitus, tubo triplò brevior: laciniis exterioribus ovatis, interioribus oblongis obtusis.* Stamina 6, *æqualia, limbo breviora, fauce tubi inserta; filamenta subulata, basi membranacea, dilatata: membranâ utrinque apice auriculata.* Stigma *leviter trilobum, papillosum;* stylus *antheris oblongis, erectis, æqualis.* Ovula *plurima, ab axi ascendentia.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence a bulb was brought to the Horticultural Society by Captain Stuart, under the name of Cyrtanthus odorus, from which it is totally distinct; see fol. 503 of this work.

It approaches C. pallidus of the Botanical Magazine, from which it differs in having glaucous, obtuse, spirally-twisted, instead of straight, acute, green leaves, and also in its much larger flowers. C. spiralis has smaller, more scarlet flowers; and its leaves are both narrower, and much more glaucous and twisted. C. obliquus is perhaps, of all

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* So named from the figure of the flower; κυρτὸς, incurved, and ἄνθος, a flower.

the species, that which is the most nearly allied to this; but its stamens are inserted into the middle of the tube, and, independently of further differences, it is altogether a larger plant.

Our drawing was made in the Garden of the Horticultural Society in August 1830, from the only bulb with which we are acquainted.

The twisting of the leaves is not shewn in our Plate, that character not being acquired until they are more grown than they are here represented.

Bulb oval, chestnut-coloured, the size of the fist, with its neck above ground. *Leaves* appearing after the scape, erect, a foot and half long, strap-shaped, obtuse, glaucous, yellowish at the edge, twisted about twice. *Scape* erect, taper, glaucous, twisted spirally, a foot or more long. Outer *bracteæ* ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, obtuse, channelled at the tips; the inner subulate, and the length of the pedicels. *Umbel* of 7 or 8 flowers. *Pedicels* the length of the ovaria, taper, glaucous. *Flowers* flesh-coloured, clavate, arcuate, pendulous, 3 inches long; their *tube* cylindrical, funnel-shaped; their *limb* erect, 6-parted, thrice as short as the tube, with the outer segments ovate, the inner oblong and obtuse. *Stamens* 6, equal, shorter than the limb, inserted into the throat of the tube; *filaments* subulate, with a membranous dilated base, the membrane being eared on each side at the apex. *Stigma* slightly 3-lobed, papillose; *style* as long as the oblong erect anthers. *Ovula* numerous, ascending from the axis.

J. L.

HIBÍSCUS* palústris.

Marsh Hibiscus.

MONADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. MALVACEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 33.)

HIBISCUS. — *Suprà, vol.* 1. *fol.* 29.

Sect. VI. ABELMOSCHUS. *Med. malv. p.* 45.

Carpella polysperma. Semina glabra aut in dorso lineâ subvillosâ. Corollæ expansæ. Involucella foliolis 8-15 integris constantia. *D. C.*

§ 2. *Caule inermi.*

H. *palustris ;* foliis ovatis dentatis subtrilobis subtùs cano-tomentosis, pedicellis axillaribus à petiolo liberis 1-floris supra medium articulatis.—*De Cand. prodr.* 1. 450.

H. palustris. *Linn. sp. pl.* 976. *Cav. diss.* 3. *p.* 162. *t.* 65. *f.* 2. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 808. *Bot. mag.* 882.

Caulis *herbaceus, sesquipedalis v.* 2-*pedalis, densè tomentosus.* Folia *ovata v. cordato-ovata, triloba, lobo intermedio majore, leviter dentata utrinque mollia subtùs incana, petiolo limbi circiter longitudine.* Flores *in fastigium caulis congesti, maximi, rosei.* Involucellum *calyce brevius,* 10-*phyllum, foliolis mollibus lineari-subulatis.* Calyx *campanulatus, mollis,* 5-*fidus, laciniis oblongis acutis.* Petala *cuneata, apice undulata, indivisa.* Ovarium *subrotundum,* 5-*loculare, polyspermum.*

A perennial plant, native of the swamps of North America, from Canada to Carolina, which it adorns with its fine rosy blossoms. It was one of the first species introduced from the New World; and yet it is very rarely cultivated in this country, because it seldom or never flowers in the open border, where, being quite hardy, it is usually placed. This is, we believe, owing to the general lowness of our isothermal temperature. Mr. Colvill, with whom it has now flowered, informs us, that

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* The ἵβισκος of Dioscorides was one of the South of Europe Malvaceous plants; but it is not certain which.

not knowing of what country his plant was native, and finding that in a Greenhouse it did not thrive, he put it in a stove, when it at length unfolded its magnificent blossoms.

We suppose it is possible to increase it either by division of its perennial root, or by cuttings, although its soft annual stem is but ill adapted to the latter operation. Its seeds may be procured abundantly from North America, and are, in fact, often imported for sale along with other American productions.

With our wild specimens from South Carolina, gathered by the late Mr. Frazer, the Garden plant agrees sufficiently. Cavanilles says his flowers in the Garden at Madrid had a yellowish white colour; but Pursh, and all other authors, describe them as purple or rosy red.

J. L.

1404

VERNÓNIA* axilliflóra.

Axillary-flowered Vernonia.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.*

Nat. ord. Compositæ *Juss.* Tribus *Vernonieæ* Cassini. (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 197.)
VERNONIA.—Suprà, vol. 6. *fol.* 522.

V. *axilliflora;* caule fruticoso ramoso, foliis ovatis acutis pilosis subtùs tomentosis margine undulatis, capitulis sessilibus subsolitariis axillaribus foliis brevioribus, involucri foliolis membranaceis coloratis ex ovato subellipticis apice obtusis mucronulatis v. ciliatis.
V. axilliflora. *Lessing in Linnæa, vol.* 4. *p.* 297.

A beautiful little stove plant, flowering all the year round, and propagated with the greatest facility from cuttings, which will blossom when only a few inches high.

M. Lessing, who is the only Botanist that has described this plant, had seen no wild specimens, and only conjectured it to be a native of some part of Brazil. It appears to be very common about Bahia, for we have specimens out of the Horticultural Society's Collections, gathered there by Mr. George Don; and recently we have received it

* "So named by Schreber, in memory of Mr. William Vernon, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, who, towards the end of the seventeenth century, made a voyage to Maryland, in company with Dr. David Kreig, a German physician, of which Botany was the principal object. Their Herbarium, consisting, as is said, of several hundred new plants, came into the possession of Sir Hans Sloane, and contributed to enrich the Supplement, or third volume of Ray's *Historia Plantarum.* A North American genus, therefore, is peculiarly proper to commemorate Mr. Vernon; whose merits as an accurate and industrious English Botanist are, moreover, recorded by Ray in the preface to his Synopsis, edit. 2d.; and his name often occurs in the Cryptogamic part of that work. We find no further mention of this gentleman; nor does he appear any where as an author."—*Smith in Rees.*

among specimens from the same country, gathered by Salzmann, who found it on dry hills.

We remark that the learned Botanist to whom we have just alluded, considers the whole of the plant which bears flowers as a form of inflorescence analogous to the cyme. But, in opposition to that opinion, we would venture to observe, that *it is never the property of inflorescences to propagate plants by cuttings,* the leaf-buds of that part of a plant being either converted into flower-buds, or altogether dormant. This plant, on the contrary, could scarcely be increased if it were not by its flowering branches, for it often produces nothing else. We therefore prefer to consider the capitula only as the inflorescence.

Our drawing was made in the Garden of the Horticultural Society last summer. The plant had been received from the Royal Gardens of Berlin.

J. L.

BRASAVÓLA* nodósa.

Knotty Brasavola.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ *Juss.* Tribus *Epidendreæ* Lindl. (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 262.)

BRASAVOLA R. Br.—*Sepala* et *petala* subæqualia, libera, acuminata. *Labellum* cucullatum, integrum, columnam involvens. *Columna* marginata, clavata, stigmate infundibulari, clinandrio posticè tridentato. *Pollinia* 8, subæqualia, quibusdam aliis parvis interjectis. *Anthera* 4-locularis, septis marginatis, loculis semibipartitis.——Herbæ *caulescentes, epiphytæ, apice folium unicum alterumve semicylindraceum, carnosum, suprà sulcatum, apice subulatum gerentes.* Flores *terminales, magni, speciosi.*—Gen. et sp. Orchid. part 2. p. 114.

B. *nodosa;* labello ovato acuminato integerrimo, petalis sepalisque linearibus acuminatis, dentibus lateralibus clinandrii integris posticâ emarginatâ.
Epidendrum curassavicum Orchidi affine. *Herm. parad.* 187. *t.* 187.
Viscum delphinii flore minus, etc. *Sloane jam.* 1. 251. *t.* 125. *f.* 1.
Epidendrum nodosum. *Linn. sp. pl.* 1350. *Jacq. Amer.* 226. *t.* 140. *Swartz obs.* 328.
Cymbidium nodosum. *Swartz nov. act. ups.* 6. 73. *Willd. no.* 24.
Brassavola nodosa. *Lindl. gen. et sp. Orchid. part* 2. *p.* 114.

Rhizoma *repens inter muscos supra arbores, caules basi clavatos, sursùm teretes monophyllos emittens, squamâ membranaceâ fuscâ involutos.* Folia *semipedalia, solitaria, carnosa, subtùs convexa, suprà canaliculata.* Spicæ *3-4-floræ, foliis breviores, bracteis minutis, squamiformibus.* Flores *die inodori, noctu odoratissimi, pallidi, luteo-virides.* Sepala *linearia, acuminata, extùs lævia, sanguineo punctata, patentissima.* Petala *conformia, patentissima, angustiora, impunctata.* Labellum *album, limbo ovato-subrotundo, acuto, integerrimo, plano, ungue dimidio breviore, arctè convoluto, margine eroso, intùs sanguineo guttato.* Columna *ungue labelli duplò brevior, clinandrii dente posticâ emarginatâ, anticis integerrimis.* Anthera *4-locularis, dissepimentis marginatis, loculis bipartitis.* Pollinia 8, *quaternatim paululùm minoribus, massulis 2-3 interjectis.*

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* Named after Antonio Musa Brasavolo, a noble Venetian, who was one of the most enlightened Botanists of his day. A worthy pupil of Leonicenus and Manardus, he corrected the errors of Dioscorides and Pliny, in his *Examen omnium simplicium Medicamentorum*, a work of much reputation in its day, published at Leyden in 1537.

This very rare epiphyte has long been known as a native of trees in different parts of the West Indies. The elder Jacquin discovered it in the small island of Baru, off the coast of Carthagena, filling the woods at night with its fragrance; Sloane observed it in Jamaica; and lastly, the plants from which this figure was taken were received from Mexico by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., and by him presented to the Horticultural Society in 1828.

It requires a hot damp stove, where it grows freely among moss and decayed vegetable matter. Its habits are the same as those of Cattleya.

Drawn in the Garden of the Horticultural Society last October.

At the time of publication of the second part of the Genera and Species of Orchideous Plants, we had not seen any specimen of this. We now improve its character from the living plant.

J. L.

SOLLYA* heterophylla.

Various-leaved Sollya.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. PITTOSPOREÆ *R. Br.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 138.)

SOLLYA.—*Calyx* minimus, 5-partitus, laciniâ alterâ difformi. *Petala* 5, hypogyna, subinæqualia, campanulato-patentia. *Stamina* 5, hypogyna, sepalis opposita; antheris linearibus, sagittatis, in conum conniventibus, apice connatis, poris apicis dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* teres, biloculare, polyspermum, cum stylo continuum; *stigma* obscurè bilobum. *Pericarpium* fusiforme, chartaceum, siccum, polyspermum.——Frutices *Australasicæ subvolubiles,* foliis *simplicibus, alternis, perennantibus, exstipulatis,* cymis *oppositifoliis,* floribus *cæruleis.*

S. *heterophylla ;* foliis ovato-lanceolatis inferioribus serratis superioribus integerrimis, petiolis serratorum alatis.

Frutex *volubilis, ramis castaneis, glabris.* Folia *alterna, atroviridia, exstipulata, subtùs pallida venis salvis ; superiora ovato-lanceolata v. ovato-oblonga, basi angustata, integerrima, petiolis supremorum teretibus, inferiorum gradatim complanatis ; inferiora ferè exactè ovata, subbiserrata, petiolis alatis.* Cymi *subsexflori, oppositifolii, nutantes, pedunculo capillari nudo, pedicellis bracteolatis.* Calyx *inferus, minimus, deciduus, 5-partitus, laciniis membranaceo-marginatis, coloratis : quatuor ovatis acuminatis, quinto oblongo cuspidato, omnibus venis simplicibus, parallelis.* Petala 5, *hypogyna, atro-cærulea, æstivatione imbricatâ, oblonga, obtusa, faciebus duabus facillimè separabilibus.* Stamina 5, *hypogyna, æqualia, petalis breviora, sepalis opposita ;* filamentis *albis, subulatis, incurvis ;* antheris *linearibus, subsagittatis, innatis, in conum conniventibus, apice connatis, longitudinaliter, sed præcipuè apice, quasi per poros, dehiscentibus.* Ovarium *cylindraceum, gracile, velutinum, in stylum teretem glabrum sensim attenuatum, subsulcatum, 2-loculare, placentis linearibus, utroque loculo geminis, lineâ elevatâ sejunctis, polyspermis ;* stigma *parvum, obscurè bilobum.*

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* It is with much satisfaction that we name this very distinct and beautiful genus after our highly valued friend RICHARD HORSMAN SOLLY, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c., whose general acquaintance with science, and, as far as Botany is concerned, with vegetable physiology and anatomy, are such as to entitle him most fully to such a mark of respect.

A native of the south-western coast of New Holland, and likely to prove a very fine Greenhouse climber.

Our drawing was taken by permission of Mr. Knight, of the King's Road, from specimens that blossomed in his Nursery in July last. Mr. Knight informs us, that it will probably prove nearly hardy, as he has several plants on an open wall, west aspect, which have grown most vigorously; and, notwithstanding the severity of our November frosts, are as green and healthy as they were in August.

This genus is near Billardiera, with which one species, B. fusiformis (*Sollya angustifolia* nob.) has actually been united by Labillardière. It is, however, essentially distinguished by its minute calyx; by its campanulate or nearly spreading petals, which do not form a tube; by its linear anthers cohering into a cone, connate at their apex, and emitting their pollen by a sort of pores; and finally, by the fruit having a thin papery pericarpium, or being, as M. Labillardière ingeniously expresses it, a *bacca sicca chartacea*.

The petals readily separate into two lamellæ, as if they were composed of two plates grown face to face. This may serve to shew how unimportant is a similar circumstance in Daphne, where it has been thought to be a proof of a calyx and corolla having in that genus grown together into a single floral envelope. We allude to this circumstance now, because we lately saw the idea revived somewhere; otherwise we should have supposed it to have been long since consigned to the list of exploded errors.

J. L.

ESCALLÓNIA* montevidénsis.

Montevideo Escallonia.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Escallonieæ *R. Br.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, *p.* 53.)

ESCALLONIA Linn.— *Calycis* tubus semiglobosus, ovario adnatus, limbus 5-dentatus 5-lobusve. *Petala* 5 cal. inserta. *Stam.* 5; *antheræ* ovato-oblongæ. *Stylus* filiformis persistens. *Stigma* peltatum, sulco subbilobum. *Capsula* baccata, calycinis lobis styloque coronata, subbilocularis, basi poris irregulariter rumpens, dissepimento supernè incompleto et ibi placentifero. *Semina* numerosissima scrobiculata.——Arbores fruticesve *ex* Amer. aust. *ortæ, sæpè resinosæ.* Folia *sparsa, serrata, aut integra.* Flores *subterminales, variè dispositi, bracteati, albi aut rosei. In speciebus duabus* (E. punctata *et* rubra) *urceolus adest conicus, pervius, basi stylum cingens? An, ex hâc causâ, genus aut sectio propria formanda? sed habitus cum aliis speciebus omninò congruit.*—De Cand. prodr. 4. 2.

E. *montevidensis;* glabra, ramis erectis (teretibus), foliis oblongis basi cuneatis subacutis subtiliter serratis subtùs resinoso-punctatis, paniculis terminalibus multifloris confertis bracteis foliaceis intermixtis, calycis lobis acutis subdenticulatis, petalis obovato-oblongis.—*De Cand. l. c.*

Escallonia floribunda, β. montevidensis. *Chamisso et Schlecht. in Linnæa,* 1. *p.* 543.

E. bifida. *Link et Otto Ic. plant. hort. Berol. t.* 23.

Frutex *videtur sat magnus.* Rami *juniores læves, ferè teretes, cortice è griseo-fuscescente, ramuli hornotini pube minutissimâ, nonnisi lente benè augenti videndâ, nec in siccis conspicuâ, sunt tecti.* Folia *consistentia ferè foliorum Pyri communis, petiolata, magnitudine valdè varia, oblonga, basi cuneata, obtusa, maxima* 3½ *poll. longa, pollicem lata, usque ad pollicis longitudinem descendentia,* 4-5 *lin. tunc circiter lata, margine tenuiter serrulata, in basi attenuata, verò integerrima, serraturis glanduliferis, utrinque glabra, supra nitenti-viridia, subtùs pallidiora, punctisque glandulosis inter venarum anastomoses in parenchymatis areolis positis notata.* Petiolus *brevis, supra canaliculatus.* Flores *in paniculam thyrsoideam terminalem, basi foliosam, cæterùm bracteatam compositi.* Calycis *dentium margines glandulis*

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* So called by the younger Linnæus, at the recommendation of Mutis, in honour of a learned Spaniard, named Escallon, the pupil of Mutis in Botany, mathematics, and philosophy, and his inseparable companion during his abode in New Spain. This gentleman discovered the original species E. myrtilloides, as well as a vast number of new or rare plants besides, in his various journeys through New Granada, most of which were by Mutis or himself communicated to Linnæus or his son.—*Rees' Cycl.*

parvis subserrato-glandulosi. Petala *unguiculata, obovato-cuneata, subspathulata, limbo patenti, supra basin biauriculata, auriculis brevissimis deorsùm versis, multinervia, nervis (in speciminibus siccis obscurioribus) ambitum versùs ramosis, lactea.* Capsula *calyce (minime baccato) persistente vestita,* stylo *ipsa sesquilongiori terminata, bilocularis, dissepimento ex inflexis valvularum marginibus orto;* placentæ *duæ, centrales, in quovis loculamento una.* Semina *numerosa, oblonga, utrinque acutiuscula, sulcis minutis longitudinalibus notata.*—Linnæa, 1. 543.

According to Messrs. Chamisso and Schlechtendahl this is a common plant near Montevideo and Rio Grande do Sul, in the south of Brazil, where it was discovered by Mr. Sellow. Mr. Don informs us that there are specimens from this Botanist in Mr. Lambert's Herbarium. He also states, " that it evidently comes near to Kunth's E. floribunda; but, independent of the widely different localities, the latter is described as having angular branches, which, together with the young leaves, are said to be viscid, and the fruit not larger than a grain of pepper. The total absence of glands or viscid matter from the young branches and leaves, the more corymbose inflorescence, and the longer calycine teeth, essentially distinguish it from *E. glandulosa* of the *Flora Peruviana,* which is otherwise closely related to it.

" The plant at Boyton is now upwards of six feet high, and promises to be much higher, with the air of *Arbutus Unedo,* but the leaves are of a thinner texture. The flowers are produced in large corymbose panicles, at the extremities of almost every shoot; they are very fragrant, the smell not unlike that of the common Hawthorn. The plant appears to be almost hardy, blossoming freely in the open air; and having seen specimens of nearly all the genus, I consider this as the finest of them; and, from the circumstances above mentioned, a great acquisition to the Gardens.

" The circumstance which has given rise to the name of *bifida,* applied to the plant by Link and Otto, evidently originates from the premature decay of the extremity of the midrib, and appears to be accidental, as it is rarely observed in the native samples."

Our drawing was made from specimens communicated by Mr. Lambert in August last. We have also seen it flowering abundantly against a south wall in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, where it was preserved alive with some difficulty by the aid of mats in winter.

Propagated by cuttings. J. L.

GOMPHOLÓBIUM* Knightiánum.

Mr. Knight's Gompholobium.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ *Juss.* § Papilionaceæ (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 87.)

GOMPHOLOBIUM.—Suprà, vol. 6. *fol.* 484.

G. *Knightianum;* foliis ternatis pinnatisque: foliolis subrotundis obovatis ovatis linearibusque mucronatis utrinque glabris, cymulis terminalibus pedunculatis foliorum longitudine.

Fruticulus *erectus, ramis gracilibus, teretibus, glabris.* Folia *polymorpha, nunc ternata, nunc pinnata, foliolis* 2-5-*jugis cum impare;* foliola *in ternatis subrotunda, v. obovata, v. ovata, in pinnatis linearia;* stipulæ *subulatæ, deciduæ.* Cymulæ *terminales, foliorum longitudine,* 4-6-*floræ.* Bracteæ *subulatæ.* Flores *parvi, cærulei.* Carina *alba, obtusissima, dipetala.*

A pretty addition to our Greenhouses, obtained by Mr. Knight from the New Holland collections of Mr. William Baxter. It is remarkable for the very variable form of its leaflets, some of which are roundish, others ovate, others linear, while the leaves themselves are both ternate and pinnate; the number of pairs in the latter case varying from 2 to 5. There appears to be no regular order in which these variations occur; some branches are wholly pinnate, others are wholly ternate, and some have an irregular mixture of both sorts of leaves.

It is a delicate plant, requiring a good airy situation in winter.

Our drawing was made at Mr. Knight's Nursery in August last.

J. L.

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* From γόμφος, a club, and λόβος, a pod; in allusion to the fruit.

ccadilly Jan. 1. 1832

AUDIBÉRTIA* incána.

Hoary Audibertia.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. LABIATÆ *Juss.* Tribus *Nepeteæ* Bentham, suprà, vol. 15. fol. 1289. (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 239.)

AUDIBERTIA.—*Calyx* ovatus, bilabiatus, labio superiore subintegro, inferiore bifido, intùs fauce nudâ. *Corollæ* tubus exsertus; limbus subbilabiatus, labio superiore bifido, lobis patentibus; inferiore trifido, lobis lateralibus ovatis, patentibus, medio latissimo emarginato. *Stamina* fertilia 2, exserta. *Antheræ* dimidiatæ, connectivo elongato filiformi posticè in filamentum articulato. *Stylus* breviter subulato-bifidus.—*Benth. MSS.*

Audibertia incana. *Bentham.*
Salvia carnosa. *Herb. Douglas.*

Suffrutex *humilis*, ramis *divaricatis, teretiusculis, canescentibus.* Folia *breviter petiolata*, 1-1½-*pollicaria, obovato-cuneata, obtusa, integerrima, vel rariùs hinc inde obtusè dentata, basi longè angustata, crassiuscula, subenervia, glabriuscula, incana, demùm pallidè subviridia;* floralia *sessilia, latiora, pubescentia, suprema orbiculata, ciliata, bracteis vix majora.* Racemi *terminales, simplices.* Verticillastri *densi, globosi, multiflori, distincti, inferiores ultra pollicem distantes.* Bracteæ *calycem æquantes, imbricatæ, orbiculatæ, vel obovatæ, pubescentes, ciliatæ.* Calyces *subsessiles, pubescentes,* labio superiore *lato, rotundato, obtusissimo;* inferioris *lobi oblongi, obtusi, labio superiore breviores.* Corolla *pallidè cærulea.* Tubus *calyce duplò longior, rectus, æqualis, intùs glaber, nudus.* Limbus *5-fidus, lobis 2 supremis divaricato-patentibus, planis, infimo latissimo, concavo, emarginato, denticulato.* Genitalia *longè exserta, glaberrima.* Staminum *superiorum rudimenta nulla.* Styli *lobus superior brevissimus.*—Bentham.

"This plant was considered by Mr. Douglas as a species of Salvia; but it differs from that genus in habit, by the form of the corolla, and by the anthers, of which the con-

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* "I have dedicated this genus to my friend M. Audibert, of Tarascon, proprietor of one of the most extensive Nurseries of France, who has introduced and naturalised in that country many rare and valuable exotics."—*Bentham*, suprà, fol. 1282.

nectiva are not produced below the point of insertion, but merely articulated on the filament. It also bears some affinity to Meriandra; and has very much the habit, and some of the characters, of Origanum. It certainly, however, constitutes a distinct genus, intermediate between those three; and as the genus I had, in my notes on Labiatæ in a former Number of the Register, dedicated to my friend M. Audibert, of Tarascon, proves, on a closer examination, not to be distinguishable from Pulegium, a section of Mentha, I am happy in having this opportunity of retaining the name of that distinguished promoter of Botanical and Horticultural science for so interesting a plant as the present one."

For the foregoing account of this curious plant we are indebted to Mr. Bentham. We have little to add, except that it is quite hardy, grows readily in common Garden soil, flowers from July to September; but is not propagated readily by cuttings. It has not yet produced seeds.

Mr. Douglas found it on the plains of the Colombia, near the Priest's Rapid, and on the clayey hills near the Big Birch, in 1826.

It forms an inelegant plant, about a foot and a half high.

J. L.

1470

STEMÓDIA* chiléńsis.

Chilian Stemodia.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. SCROPHULARINEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 228.)

STEMODIA L.—*Calyx* campanulatus, 5-fidus vel 5-partitus. *Corolla* infundibuliformis, tubo recto, limbo bilabiato, labiis patentibus, superiori emarginato, inferiori trifido, lobis omnibus planis, rotundatis. *Stamina* 4, didynama, inclusa. *Antheræ* per paria approximatæ, liberæ, loculis connectivo filiformi filamento adnato disjunctis. *Stigmata* dilatato-complanata. *Capsula* bilocularis, bivalvis, utrinque secundum dissepimentum sulcata, valvulis loculicido-dehiscentibus integris, vel septicidè bifidis, vel septicido-dehiscentibus et loculicidè bifidus, dissepimento demùm libero, placentifero. *Bentham MSS.*

St. *chilensis ;* herbacea, perennis, erecta, viscosa, foliis oppositis verticillatisve oblongo-lanceolatis acutis serratis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus: racemo terminali multifloro: floribus axillaribus sessilibus, calycibus quinquepartitis: laciniis lanceolato-subulatis, corollis calyce duplò longioribus: labio inferiore suprà glabro. *Benth. MSS.*

Herba *perennis, radicibus repentibus.* Caules *è basi duro plures, erecti, subsimplices, angulati, pubescentes, viscosi, semipedales pedalesve et ultrà.* Folia *sæpiùs ternatim-verticillata, raro opposita vel quaternatim-verticillata,* 1-1½-*pollicaria, acuta, argutè et profundè serrata, basi vix angustata et auriculis rotundatis amplexicaulibus cordato-dilatata, utrinque pubescentia et viscosa, superiora gradatim minora, floralia vix calycem superantia, lineari-lanceolata, acutissima, subintegerrima.* Flores *sessiles, oppositi vel sæpiùs ternatim-verticillati, verticillis inferioribus remotis, supremis approximatis.* Calyces *oblongo-campanulati, laciniis viscosis, basi lanceolatis, apice subulatis, capsulâ longioribus.* Corolla *purpurea, calyce vix duplò longior.* Stylus *persistens, calycem paulò superans.* Capsula *ovoidea, acuta, glabra, septicidè bivalvis, valvulis demùm bifidis.* Dissepimentum *è valvularum marginibus inflexis, et ab iis solubile, demùm liberum.* Semina *minuta, rugosa.*—Benth.

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* Named by Linnæus from στημων, a stamen, and δις, double; because he thought each filament had two anthers, mistaking the two separated lobes for distinct anthers.

Our drawing of this plant was made in Mr. Knight's Nursery, King's Road, in September last, where it had been received from R. Bevan, Esq., of Bury St. Edmunds. It is a perennial, spreading and rooting in the way of Mimulus moschatus, but not so rapidly. It appears to be nearly but not quite hardy. Mr. Knight thinks it best to consider it a frame plant: it may be increased freely by dividing the roots.

A native of Chile, where it was gathered by the late Mr. M'Rae: Mr. Bentham possesses it from the same country, collected both by Mr. Cuming and Mr. Bridges.

We are much indebted to our kind friend Mr. Bentham for the systematic characters given above, and also for the following valuable remarks upon this and other species of the genus.

"This plant is closely allied to the Stemodia verticillaris of Link, but differs in having a perennial creeping root, a firmer and taller stem, broader leaves, and more numerous and sessile flowers.

"SYNOPSIS STEMODIARUM HUCUSQUE COGNITARUM.

Sect. 1. *Lindenbergia* (Lehm. in Link et Otto abbild. p. 95). Calyx amplè campanulatus, semi-5-fidus. Capsulæ valvæ integræ, loculicido-dehiscentes.—Species omnes Asiaticæ.

1. St. *grandiflora* (Hamilt. in Don prod. fl. nep. 89), scandens, villoso-pubescens, foliis petiolatis amplis inæqualiter ovatis acuminatis dentatis: floralibus corollâ brevioribus, racemis axillaribus laxis, floribus sessilibus oppositis secundis, calycibus campanulatis breviter quinquefidis: laciniis ovatis obtusis, corollis calyce quadruplò longioribus.—*Hab.* in Napaliâ Indiæ Orientalis, *Wallich* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.) Caules pluripedales volubiles. Folia 3-6-pollicaria et ultra. Corollæ ultra pollicem longæ.

2. St. *macrostachya* (Benth. in Wall. cat. herb. ind. n. 3925), subscandens, dura, glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis oblongis acutissimè serratis: floralibus ovato-lanceolatis calyce brevioribus, racemis elongatis multifloris axillaribus terminalibusque, floribus sessilibus subalternis, calycibus campanulatis breviter quinquefidis: laciniis ovatis acutis, corollis calyce duplò longioribus.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali in Martabania et Oude, *Wallich*; ad Serpur, *Hamilton* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.) Folia vix sesquipollicaria. Tota planta siccitate nigrescit.

3. St. *ruderalis* (Vahl. symb. 2. 69), erecta, annua, villosa, foliis petiolatis ovatis: floralibus conformibus, floribus solitariis axillaribus, calycibus campanulatis semi-quinquefidis: laciniis ovatis acutis, corollis calyce vix triplò longioribus. *St. muraria*, Roxb. in Don prod. fl. nep. 89. *Lindenbergia urticæfolia*, Lehm. in Link et Otto, l. c. *Brachycoris parviflora*, Schrad.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali: Napaliâ, Sylhet, Regno Birmanico, *Wallich* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.) Herba sæpè purpurascens, ramosa, semi-pedalis vel vix pedalis.

Sect. 2. *Modestia* (Cham. et Schlecht. Linnæa, 2. 5). Calyx quinquepartitus. Capsulæ valvæ loculicido-dehiscentes, demùm septicidè bifida.—Species omnes Asiaticæ.

α. floribus subsessilibus.

4. St. *capitata* (Benth. in Wall. cat. herb. ind. n. 3926), herbacea, erecta, pubescens, foliis oppositis verticillatisve breviter petiolatis oblongis: floralibus sub capitulo conformibus in capitulo calyce brevioribus, florum capitulis densis ovato-globosis hirsutis, calycibus ovatis sub 5-partitis: laciniis lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce duplò longioribus.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali: Napaliâ, Hindustaniâ, Regno Birmanico, Ins. Penang, *Wallich* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.) Herba subsimplex, 1-1½-pedalis, siccitate nigrescens. Media inter *Lindenbergias* et *Modestias*.

5. St. *menthastrum* (Benth. in Wall. l. c. n. 3927), erecta, glabriuscula, foliis subsessilibus ovato-oblongis utrinque angustatis: floralibus conformibus calyce longioribus, floribus sessilibus axillaribus: supremis in capitulum subglobosum glabrum aggregatis, calycibus 5-partitis: laciniis lanceolato-subulatis.—*Ambulia menthastrum*. Herb. Hamilt.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali: in montibus Monghyr, *Hamilton* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.) Media inter St. *capitatam* et *balsameam*.

6. St. *hypericifolia* (Benth. in Wall. l. c. n. 3934), glabra, basi radicans, adscendens,

foliis sessilibus ovato-oblongis obtusis basi cordato-amplexicaulibus: floralibus minoribus, racemis terminalibus axillaribusve, floribus sessilibus remotis, calycibus quinque partitis: laciniis lanceolatis.—*Hab.* in Napaliâ Indiæ Orientalis, *Wallich* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.)

7. St. *balsamea* (Benth. in Wall. l. c. n. 3928), caule procumbente, ramis subhirsutis, foliis ovatis obtusis basi in petiolum brevem angustatis glabris: floralibus conformibus, floribus axillaribus sessilibus solitariis vel utrinque 2-3-glomeratis, calycibus quinque-partitis: laciniis lanceolato-subulatis.—*Hab.* ad Tavoy, Regno Birmanico Indiæ Orientalis, *Wallich* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.)

8. St. *sessilis* (Benth. in Wall. l. c. n. 3939), procumbens, glabra, foliis sessilibus oblongis obtusis crenatis basi angustatis: floralibus conformibus, floribus solitariis axillaribus subsessilibus, calycibus glabris quinquepartitis: laciniis lanceolato-subulatis strictis, corollis calyce vix longioribus.—*Ambulia sessilis*, Hamilt. herb.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali: ad Goyalpara, *Hamilton* Moolmyne, *Wallich*, in Ceylonâ, *Macrae* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind. et à Macræo miss.) Herba uliginosa, humilis, radicans. Flores vix 4 lin. longi.

9. St. *tenuiflora* (Benth. in Wall. l. c. n. 3940), procumbens, glabra, foliis sessilibus lanceolatis acutis serratis basi rotundatis: floralibus conformibus, floribus solitariis axillaribus subsessilibus, calycibus glabris quinquepartitis: laciniis lanceolato-subulatis strictis, corollis calyce vix longioribus.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali: prope Prome in Regno Birmanico, *Wallich* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.) Præcedenti affinis, sed pusillior, floribus minoribus.—Habitus *Lythri hyssopifolii.*

10. St. *micrantha* (Benth. in Wall. l. c. n. 3936), pusilla, diffusa, ramosissima, glabra, foliis sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis acutis basi angustatis: floralibus conformibus, floribus sessilibus solitariis axillaribus, calycibus glabris quinquepartitis: laciniis lanceolato-subulatis recurvo-patentibus, corollis calyce duplò longioribus.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali: ad Sylhet, *Wallich* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.) Præcedentibus affinis, sed calycibus brevioribus subglobosis et laciniis recurvo-patentibus distincta.—Habitus *Anagallidis tenellæ.*—Caules vix 3-4-pollicares.

11. St. *repens* (Benth. in Wall. l. c. n. 3935), repens, glabra, subviscosa, foliis sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis basi angustatis acutis serratis: floralibus vix calyce longioribus, floribus subsessilibus racemosis glomeratisve, calycibus quinquepartitis subglabris: laciniis lanceolatis apice subulatis recurvopatentibus, corollis calyce duplò longioribus.—*Achimenes repens*, Herb. Madr.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali (circa Madras?): *Wight*, *Heyne*, &c. (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.) Caules elongati, sæpiùs ultrà pedales. Racemi laxiusculi, terminales vel axillares.

12. St. *camphorata* (Vahl. symb.?), erecta, viscoso-pubescens, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis: floralibus lineari-lanceolatis, racemis axillaribus folio subbrevioribus, floribus subsessilibus, calycibus pubescentibus 5-partitis: laciniis lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce subtriplò longioribus.—*Ambulia camphorata*, Hamilt. Herb. St. *camphorata* et St. *cimicina*, Benth. in Wall. l. c. nn. 3932 et 3933.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali, *Hamilton*; ad Prome in Regno Birmanico, *Wallich* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.) Caules basi floriferi. Racemi numerosi, breves, laxi, foliosi.

13. St. *philippensis* (Cham. et Schlecht. Linnæa, 2. 5).—*Hab.* in Ins. Luçoniæ Philippinarum, *Chamisso.*

β. floribus pedicellatis, pedicellis calyce longioribus.

14. St. *viscosa* (Roxb. coromand. 163), erecta, pubescens, viscosa, foliis oppositis verticillatisve sessilibus ovato-oblongis acutis versus basin angustatis ad basin dilatato-cordatis amplexicaulibus: floralibus conformibus pedicello longioribus, floribus axillaribus solitariis supremis subracemosis, pedicellis calyce duplò longioribus, calycibus quinquepartitis, laciniis lanceolatis acutis.—*St. viscosa*, Benth. in Wall. l. c. n. 3929, et *St. maritima*, Heyne herb., et Benth. in Wall. l. c. n. 3931, non Linn.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali: *Wight*, *Heyne*, *Hamilton* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.)

15. St. *hirsuta* (Heyne in Wall. l. c. n. 3930), caule erecto hirsuto, foliis subsessilibus basi angustatis supremis vix amplexicaulibus glabris: floralibus pedicello subbrevioribus, racemo terminali, floribus solitariis oppositis, pedicellis calyce subduplò longioribus, calycibus 5-partitis: laciniis lanceolatis subulatis.—*Ambulia ebracteata*, Hamilt. Herb.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali: *Heyne*, *Hamilton*; ad Sylhet, *Wallich* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.)

16. St. *diffusa* (Benth. in Wall. l. c. n. 3937), diffusa, glabra, foliis sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis basi angustatis: floralibus conformibus, floribus solitariis axillaribus, pedicellis calyce duplò longioribus, calycibus glabris quinquepartitis: laciniis lanceolatis acutis, corollis calyce duplò longioribus.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali: ad Tavoy, *Wallich* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.) Statura S. *micranthæ*, sed floribus longè pedicellatis, duplò majoribus, et calycibus distinctissima.

17. St. *gratioloides* (Benth. in Wall. l. c. n. 3938), glabra, erecta, foliis sessilibus

oblongo-lanceolatis basi angustatis amplexicaulibus: floralibus conformibus, floribus pedicellatis axillaribus oppositis solitariis, calycibus quinquepartitis: laciniis lanceolatis, corollis calyce dimidiò longioribus.—*Hab.* in Indiâ Orientali: ad Tavoy, *Wallich* (v. s. sp. comm. è Mus. Angl. Ind.)

Sect. 3. *Diamoste* (Cham. et Schlecht. l. c.) Calyx quinquepartitus. Capsulæ valvæ septicido-dehiscentes, loculicidè bifidæ.—Species omnes Americanæ.

18. St. *maritima* (Linn.—Sw. obs. 242.)—*Hab.* in Jamaicâ et Hispaniolâ.

19. St. *verticillaris* (Link enum. 2. 144—Reich. ic. bot. exot. 2. 20. t. 149), annua, erecta, viscosa, foliis oppositis verticillatisve lineari-lanceolatis acutis serratis basi angustatis et cordato-amplexicaulibus, racemo terminali, floribus in axillâ solitariis subsessilibus, calycibus quinquepartitis: laciniis lanceolato-subulatis, corollis calyce subduplò longioribus: labio inferiore suprà glabro.—*Conobea verticillaris*, Spreng. nov. prov. 13.—*Hab.* in Brasiliâ tropicâ et extratropicâ, *Sellow* (v. s. cult. ex hort. Berol.)

20. St. *bartsioides*, suffruticosa, erecta, viscoso-pubescens, foliis oppositis verticillatisve lineari-lanceolatis basi vix amplexicaulibus: floralibus calyce longioribus, racemo terminali, floribus in axillâ solitaribus breviter pedicellatis, calycibus quinquepartitis: laciniis lanceolato-subulatis, corollis calyce ultrà duplò longioribus: labio inferiori suprà hirsuto. — *Hab.* in planitie Topetongo Mexicanorum, *G. J. Graham* (v. s. sp. comm. à cl. Graham.)—Affinis S. *verticillari*, sed folia angustiora nec basi amplexicaulia, flores pedicellati et corollæ intùs hirsutæ.

21. St. *chilensis* (suprà).

22. St. *palustris* (St. Hil. pl. bras. et parag. 216.)—*Hab.* ad Rio Negro, *Sellow.*

23. St. *gratiolæfolia* (St. Hil. l. c. 217).—*Hab.* in Brasiliâ.

24. St. *durantifolia* (Sw. obs. 240).—*Capraria durantifolia*, Linn.

25. St. *suffruticosa* (Kunth nov. gen. et sp. 2. 357).—*Hab.* in Regno Novo Granatensi, *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

26. St. *trifoliata* (Reich. ic. bot. exot. 1. 3. t. 1).—*Hab.* in Brasiliâ.

27. St. *jorullensis* (Kunth, l. c. 2. 358).—*Hab.* ad mont. Jorullo Novæ Hispaniæ, *Humboldt et Bonpland.*

28. St. *parviflora* (Ait. kew. ed. 2. v. 4. 52).—St. *arenaria*. Kunth, l. c. 2. 357. t. 175.—*Hab.* ad flum. Magdalenæ, *Humboldt et Bonpland;* Ins. Stæ. Catherinæ, *Chamisso;* in Brasiliâ meridionali, *Sellow.*

29. St. *hyptoides* (Cham. et Schlecht. Linnæa, 3. 8).—*Hab.* in Brasiliâ meridionali, *Sellow.*

30. St. *stricta* (Cham. et Schlecht. l. c. 10).—*Hab.* in Brasiliâ tropicâ, *Sellow.*"—C. B.

J. L.

RÍBES* inébrians.

Intoxicating Red Currant.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Grossulaceæ *De Cand.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 54.)
RIBES.—Suprà, vol. 2. *fol.* 125.

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§ Ribesia.
**Calyce tubi cylindraceo.*

R. *inebrians;* foliis subrotundis leviter 3-5-lobis inciso-dentatis basi truncatis utrinque glandulosis, petiolis pubescentibus, pedunculis 3-5-floris pendulis, calycibus aggregatis tubulosis glandulosis : laciniis recurvis.

Frutex 2-3-*pedalis, ramis erecto-patentibus, inermibus, castaneis, glabris, v. paulò glandulosis.* Folia *odorem Ribis floridi spirantia, glandulis resinosis nitidis irrorata.* Calyces *albi, viridescentes, tubo* 4 *lineas longo.* Bracteæ *virides, oblongi, concavi, denticulati, ovario paulò longiores.*

This was sent from New York, by Messrs. Floy of that city, to the Horticultural Society, under the name of "The Intoxicating Red Currant," but without any account of its quality. We presume its berries possess some narcotic property, although such a circumstance has been hitherto unheard of in the order; and therefore in giving it a specific name we have merely translated the American appellation. The fruit has never been produced in this country.

It flowered for the first time in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, in April last, in an open border, where it had been growing for three or four years among bushes in the common soil of the place, and proved to be a species hitherto undescribed.

As a plant of ornament its merits are not great, its

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* See fol. 1237.

leaves being small, and pale, and dying away at an early period of the summer; but to Botanists it is highly interesting, not only as a distinctly marked new species of an old and well-known genus, but also for the singular anomaly it presents of a narcotic plant in the midst of an order, or rather group of orders, all the species of which are eminently wholesome.

Propagated readily by cuttings. J. L.

1472

BROWNLÓWIA* eláta.

Lofty Brownlowia.

POLYANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. TILIACEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 40.)

BROWNLOWIA Roxb.—*Calyx* monophyllus, campanulatus, limbo 3-5-partito; lobis in æstivatione valvatis, quibusdam sæpiùs connatis. *Petala* 5, demùm revoluta, basi gynophori brevis turbinati inserta, ungue brevi concavo. *Discus* nullus. *Stamina* indefinita, distincta, apice gynophori inserta sub ovario; *antheræ* 2-loculares: loculis basi sejunctis. *Stamina sterilia* 5, petaloidea, basi ovarii inserta, carpellis alterna. *Ovarium* 5-loculare, ovulis utroque loculo binis, uno supra alterum appenso. *Stylus* subulatus. *Stigma* simplex. *Pericarpia* (ex Roxb.) 1-5, 1-locularia, 2-valvia, monosperma. *Radicula* infera; *cotyledones* planæ; *albumen* 0. ——Arbor *excelsa*, foliis *alternis*, *sublobatis*, *exstipulatis*, *pube stellatâ*, *succo mucilagineo;* paniculis *terminalibus.*

B. elata. *Roxburgh's plants of the coast of Coromandel, vol.* 3. *tab.* 265.

Dr. Wallich has favoured us with the following account of this remarkable plant: —

"This noble tree was sent by Dr. Roxburgh, in 1812, to Sir Abraham Hume, after whose lamented lady he had originally called it Humea; a name that had been previously applied to a different plant by Sir James Edward Smith. It blossomed in September 1831 in the stove at Wormleybury, then measuring nine feet and a half in height, and the stem ten inches in circumference. The tree was in the most healthy and beautiful state, some of the leaves measuring ten inches and a half in length by eight in breadth. Thus another beautiful object has been added to the list of noble species that flourish in the Garden of Wormleybury, where I had the gratification of seeing, only a few months before, the finest specimen in Europe of Pæonia papaveracea covered with more than two thousand superb flowers, and where the Yulan forms a large tree, perfuming the air in its season with myriads of fragrant blossoms.

"In the Botanic Garden, Calcutta, where this magnificent tree has only blossomed of late years, it forms, at all times, a beautiful spectacle, especially when covered with its numerous grand panicles of yellow flowers.

"It is indigenous in Chittagong, where, according to Dr. Roxburgh, it grows to a large size, particularly in the back part of that province; flowering in May, and ripening its seed in October. Its vernacular name is *Maws-jaut.*

"In Dr. Roxburgh's figure, in the *Plants of the Coast of Coromandel*, the leaves are

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* This majestic tree was dedicated by Dr. Roxburgh to the memory of the late Lady Brownlow, daughter of the Lady Amelia Hume, by whose premature decease Botany lost one of its best and most powerful patronesses.

too small, and too entire. They are generally, especially when full grown, lobed, and of the size of the principal leaf in the accompanying figure.

"The following is Dr. Roxburgh's description of this plant:—

"'*Trunk* straight, and of great size; that of full-grown trees in their native soil about 15 feet in circumference 4 feet above the root. *Branches* numerous, spreading, forming a very large, ovate, shady head. *Bark* of the trunk and large branches ash-coloured, and smooth; of the young parts clothed with a little hoary pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, petiolate, 3-7-nerved, cordate; margins entire, one of the lobes (into which the base is divided) generally larger than the other; upper surface smooth, hoary underneath; from 4 to 12 inches long, and the breadth from 3 to 8. *Petiole* swelled at each end, the rest round, and a little hoary; about ⅓ or ¼ the length of the leaves. *Panicles* terminal, large, ovate, very ramous, with the ramifications rather hoary. *Flowers* numerous, pedicelled, collected in little fascicles; colour bright yellow; not fragrant, but pretty large, and shewy. *Calyx* inferior, 1-leaved, campanulate; *border* 4- or 5-toothed, hoary on the outside, smooth within. *Corol.*: petals 5, in the bud contorted, when expanded obliquely oblong, yellow, spreading. *Nectary* or abortive filaments 5, linear, shorter than the stamina, and standing between them and the germ, opposite to its 5 grooves. *Filaments* numerous, slender, shorter than the petals, most slightly, or rather scarce, united at the base, and inserted round the apex of a short turbinate receptacle. *Germ* superior, and elevated on the turbinate receptacle, considerably above the insertion of the calyx and corol, very hairy, conspicuously and deeply 5-lobed, 5-celled, each cell containing two ovules, attached by their middle to the inner angle of the cell. *Style* single, 5-furrowed, length of the filaments. *Stigma* simple. *Capsules* from 1 to 5; 2 or 3 most frequent, round, oval, about an inch and a half in diameter, and one inch thick; of a firm, fibrous, woody texture; surface gray, or ash-coloured, and somewhat downy, 1-celled, 2-valved. *Seed* 1, rarely 2, conform to the capsule. *Integuments* 2; exterior light brown, and friable: interior membranaceous. *Albumen* none. *Embryo* conform to the seed, erect. *Cotyledons* 2, nearly equal, amygdaline. *Plumula* small, villous, 2-lobed. *Radicle* oblong, inferior.'"

A stove plant, growing freely in a mixture of peat and loam, and flowering in September. We presume it is to be increased by ripened cuttings, struck in sand under a hand-glass.

This genus is not taken up in the learned M. De Candolle's *Prodromus;* and in Bartling's valuable work on Natural Orders it is placed among the genera the affinity of which is uncertain. It appears from the foregoing account to be undoubtedly Tiliaceous, and closely related to Christiana, as far as can be judged from the little that is known of that genus. Its principal points of difference from the most genuine forms of Tiliaceæ, are the absence of a disk round the base of the stamens, its distinct pericarpia, and its want of albumen: but the disk may be supposed to be connate with the gynophorus, which is very much thickened at the base of the stamens; the distinct pericarpia are found in Christiana; and albumen can scarcely be considered an essential character of the order. Byttneriaceæ, the only other plants with which Brownlowia can be compared, are chiefly different in their monadelphous stamens; but this character seems to be so important as to destroy the affinity that would otherwise be indicated by the sterile petaloid stamens of the genus before us.

J. L.

1473.

PERÉSKIA* Bléo.

Rose-coloured Pereskia.

ICOSANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CACTEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 54.)

PERESKIA.—*Sepala* plurima ovario adnata et super fructum sæpè persistentia, foliiformia. *Corolla* rotata, ferè Opuntiæ. *Stamina* numerosa, petalis multò breviora. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigmata* spiraliter aggregata. *Bacca* globosa aut ovata. *Semina* in pulpa nidulantia.——Frutices *aut* arbores *ramis teretibus.* Aculei *ad axillam foliorum solitarii, aut in caule fasciculati.* Folia *distincta, plana, in ordine maxima.* Flores *subpaniculati, solitarii, ramulos terminantes aut sublaterales.*—De Cand. prodr. 3. 474.

P. *Bleo;* foliis oblongis acuminatis, aculeis axillaribus 5-6 fasciculatis, floribus ad apicem ramulorum 2-4 breviter pedunculatis, petalis obovatis retusis. *De Cand. l. c.*

P. Bleo. *Humb. et Kunth nov. gen. et sp. pl. p.* 69.

A native of the hottest parts of America. Humboldt found it on the banks of the Magdalena, near Badillas, in New Granada, where it was called Bleo; and Mr. Staples sent it to Mr. Tate, in 1827, from the plains of Mexico.

It is a very handsome plant, and a free flowerer, producing its blossoms in January and the succeeding months. Our drawing was made in Mr. Tate's Nursery in January 1831.

Requires the heat of a dry stove, and the soil and management usually applied to similar succulent plants, except that it will bear more water than many.

J. L.

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* Named in honour of Nicolas Fabrice Peireskius, a gentleman of Aix, in Provence, and contemporary of Tournefort.

1474

Piccadilly Feb. 1. 1832

GOMPHOLÓBIUM* tomentósum.

Downy Gompholobium.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ *Juss.* § Papilionaceæ. (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 87.)

GOMPHOLOBIUM.—Suprà, vol. 6. *fol.* 484.

G. *tomentosum;* foliis impari-pinnatis 2-4-jugis, foliolis subulato-linearibus mucronatis suprà scabris, pedunculis subsolitariis, calycibus hirsutis legumine brevioribus, carinâ sericeo-ciliatâ (?)—*De Cand. prodr.* 2. 106.

G. tomentosum. *Labill. nov. Holl.* 1. *p.* 106. *t.* 134. *Brown in hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 12.

Caules *erecti, graciles, pallidè virides, pilosi.* Folia *impari-pinnata, foliolis 2-5-jugis, subulato-linearibus, pubescentibus, sæpè divaricatis, petiolo villoso, stipulis tenuissimis, erectis, setaceis.* Flores *parvi, terminales, sessiles, bi-ternati.* Calyx *atro-olivaceo-brunneus, 5-partitus, subæqualis, pubescens.* Corolla *vexillo intùs luteo, extus atro-olivaceo;* alæ *luteæ;* carina *lutea, glaberrima.* Legumen *pisi majoris magnitudine, inflatum, calyce duplò longius.*

A native of Van Dieman's Land, and of the south-west coast of New Holland. In the latter country its seeds were gathered by Mr. William Baxter, and formed part of the valuable collection now in the possession of Mr. Knight.

A little Greenhouse plant, flowering as soon as fifteen months from seed, which it produces in abundance, and by which it may be freely increased. Mr. Knight thinks it probably short-lived. It is found to require a good elevated shelf in the Greenhouse during winter; light soil, and not to be overwatered.

Our drawing was made in the Nursery of Mr. Knight, in the King's Road, in August last.

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* See fol. 1468.

M. De Candolle ascribes a silky, ciliated carina to the flowers of his species: in our specimens it is perfectly smooth.

Stems erect, slender, pale green, pilose. *Leaves* unequally pinnated; the *leaflets* in from 2 to 5 pairs, subulate-linear, downy, often very much divaricate; the *petiole* villous; the *stipules* very slender, erect, bristle-shaped. *Flowers* small, terminal, sessile, growing 2 or 3 together. *Calyx* deep olive brown, 5-parted, nearly equal, pubescent. *Corolla* with the *vexillum* yellow within, olive green without; the *wings* yellow; the *keel* yellow, and quite smooth. *Pod* the size of a large pea, inflated, twice as long as the calyx.

J. L.

OSBÉCKIA* nepalénsis; *var.* albiflóra.

White-flowered Nipal Osbeckia.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. MELASTOMACEÆ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany, p.* 61.)
OSBECKIA.—Suprà, vol. 7. *fol.* 542.

Sect. OSBECKIARIA.

Calyces 4-5-fidi, setis à basi palmatis per totum tubum ornati; appendices plumosæ aut sæpiùs pectinatæ; lobi demùm cum appendicibus decidui, ore calycis truncato. — Species omnes Asiaticæ, et forsan nonnullæ Africanæ hìc adjungendæ.—*De Cand. prodr.* 3. 141.

O. *nepalensis*; herbacea? (suffruticosa), ramis subtetragonis setis brevibus adpressis asperis, foliis sessilibus oblongo-lanceolatis brevè et appressè pilosis 5-nerviis, floribus fasciculatis bracteatis, calycis squamulis latis palmato-ciliatis, lobis deciduis longitudine tubi obovati.—*De Cand. l. c.*

O. nepalensis. *Hooker exot. fl. t.* 31. (floribus purpureis.)

O. speciosa. *Don prodr. fl. nepal. p.* 222.

A very pretty Greenhouse plant, native of Nipal, whence seeds have been at various times sent to England by Dr. Wallich. A purple-flowered variety was originally raised in the Gardens of Glasgow and Edinburgh; and from a specimen that flowered in the latter collection, in June 1822, Dr. Hooker's figure, in the *Exotic Flora*, was drawn.

That which is now published with white flowers was

* "Received its name from Linnæus, in honour of his disciple Peter Osbeck, a Swedish clergyman, who performed a voyage to China, as chaplain to a Swedish East Indiaman, and published an account of his voyage, particularly of his observations in Natural History, which has been translated into German and English.—He contributed several papers on fishes, insects, and various economical plants, to the Stockholm Transactions."—*Smith.*

raised by Messrs. Whitley and Co., of Fulham, and flowered with them for the first time in August last.

It grows freely in a mixture of peat, loam, and sand, and may be increased without difficulty by cuttings. It requires a good Greenhouse or cool stove.

J. L.

1470

CALCEOLÁRIA* chiloénsis.

The Chiloe Slipper-flower.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Scrophularineæ *Juss.* (*Introduction to the natural system of Botany*, p. 228.)
CALCEOLARIA.—Suprà, vol. 9. fol. 793.

C. *chiloensis;* caule glanduloso-piloso, foliis caulinis oblongo-lanceolatis undulatis argutè dentatis utrinque pubescentibus superioribus integerrimis, cymis multifloris, calycibus bracteisque glanduloso-pilosis.

Caulis *suberectus, bipedalis, teres, pubescens, pilis quibusdam glanduligeris interjectis.* Folia *oblongo-lanceolata, in petiolum attenuata, undulata, acuta, argutè et subirregulariter dentata, utrinque leviter pubescentia; superiora ovata, acuminata, integerrima; suprema ovata.* Inflorescentia *cymosa, multiflora, terminalis, et axillaris.* Calyx *tetraphyllus, glanduloso-pilosus.* Corolla *lutea, unicolor, labio inferiore ventricoso superiori appresso.*

This fine new Calceolaria is a native of the Island of Chiloe, on the south coast of Chile, where it was collected by Mr. Anderson. It will probably become one of the most valuable species in our Gardens, not only on account of its intrinsic beauty, but because of its being more hardy than others of the half-shrubby kind. A well-protected frame will, no doubt, be all that it will require. A mixture of peat, loam, and sand, will prove a proper soil for its cultivation; and it may be increased, like others of its kind, by cuttings.

Our drawing was made in Mr. Low's Nursery in August last.

Stem somewhat upright, about 2 feet high, taper, downy, with a few gland-bearing hairs scattered over it. *Leaves*

* See fol. 1214.

oblong-lanceolate, tapering into the stalk, wavy, acute, finely and rather irregularly toothed, slightly downy on both sides; the upper ovate, acuminate, entire; the uppermost of all ovate. *Inflorescence* a many-flowered axillary or terminal cyme. *Calyx* 4-leaved, covered with glandular hairs. *Corolla* yellow, whole-coloured, the lower inflated lip pressed close to the upper one.

J. L.

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